CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor. | WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

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TERMS, $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed till six months (at which time all subscriptions are considered due.) $2 50 will be charged.

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No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Proprietor.

All letters and papers (POSTAGE PAID) must be addressed to OTIS BREWER, Proprietor of the Cultivator, Boston, Mass.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. For three insertions, one square or less, 75 cts., over five, and not exceeding fourteen, $1 00; over nine, and not exceeding fourteen, $1 50; over fourteen, and not exceeding eighteen, $2; one sixth part of the above prices for each insertion after the three first.

Agricultural Department.

On Mending Highways.

We are requested by a friend to call the attention of highway surveyors to the importance of an early attack on beds of mud which are to be removed this season. Some beds lie in so compact a form that it is almost impossible to plough them in mid summer; but if done as soon as the frost is out, they may be ploughed and loosended with great ease. Highway taxes should be worked out principally in the fore part of the season—the ground has then an opportunity to become settled during summer, and will not be injury in the fall and winter as it will be when the roads are mended in the latter part of the season. Gravel or something of that kind is the only material fit to be put on a country road—rich loam, lying by the road side, which is often used for this purpose, is only a nuisance in the filled part of the road, and would do a great deal more service in bearing corn in the field, than in bearing the pressure of teams. Highway surveyors may make great show by casting loam from the side walk into the middle of the road; but this is not covered with gravel we can express our gratitude for the service.

On making highways crowning.

The proper definition of "turnpike" is "a road made piked,"—or turned up—made high in the centre; but when pikes became common, the practice of railed of crowning roads excessively, so as to compel teams to occupy the centre or to run the risk of tilting over.—When the nigh and the off wheel are on level with each other the carriage runs with less power of draught than when not on a level—drivers were therefore induced to keep directly in the centre of the road, and this practice cut the road up into ruts.

We have no need to make roads so "pikey" when we make them of good materials—they should be crowned just enough to let the water to the sides, and then drivers will be more likely to vary from the centre and to tread down the road more equally. But at the crown or point of a hill, the road should never be raised in the centre—no rocks should be buried; they should be dug out from the hill—Yet how often do we see so much gravel heaped up on the highest peak, as in the lowest valley! The valley must be gradually filled and the hill brought low.

Separation of Seed Wheat.

Our young farmers who may wish to raise a little wheat for home consumption are reminded that they should carefully separate the seed before sowing, or they may be in danger of having a smutty harvest.

Neither rye, oats nor barley, needs any preparation; but wheat is certain to be smutty if sown several years successively without cleansing the seed. A convenient mode of washing it is to turn about a bushel of seed at a time into a tub half fully of water, stir up the water briskly with a fork handle and when it seems foul turn it off, taking care not to let the wheat run out; wash it then in several waters and as long as the wheat may turn the water foul; then turn the wheat into a basket for a minute to drain the water. It may now be spread on a barn floor or be put in a lime cask with half a slacked lime enough to give every seed a coating—it should be well stirred up with the lime and it ought to remain in the heap at least twelve hours before sowing, that all the smut may be destroyed.

Early Potatoes.

The best mode we ever tried to procure early potatoes was to spread out those designed for seed on a grass plat in the garden so thin that one should not lie upon another—cover them with horse stable manure three inches thick—then lay boards or slabs over this to keep it moist and to prevent the hens uncovering the potatoes. When the sprouts have started an inch or two the potatoes should be carefully taken up and planted out in hills. They will ripen two weeks sooner than when the seed is taken directly from the cellar.

Peas and Beans.

Noviciates in gardening should bear in mind the great difference in vegetables in regard to their endurance of frosts. Peas may be planted at any time in April and they seem not much affected by a hard frost—to beans of all kinds a slight frost is fatal,—we seldom reap any advantage by sowing beans before the first of May. The poles for beans and peas may be cut before the frost is out of the ground. They are better without leaves than with them.

To kill Bed bugs.

Mr. Jonas Bacon of Unionville states to us that gum-camphor and bar-soap will effectually destroy that midnight robber, the bed-bug—he mixes one ounce of the camphor, well pulverised, with two ounces of the soap—this mixture is easily applied to the crevices where the bugs harbor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mixture of Potatoes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

SIR:—In your Cultivator of the 27th, I read an article taken from the Western Farmer and Gardener, on "mixture of Potatoes."

Although not a professed farmer, I have taken much interest in the culture of this valuable production; and for many years was satisfied to rest my opinion on the subject of "mixture" upon the theory, that it could only be effected in the *seed*—but upon further reflection and without essentiall departing from the above theory, I have come to the conclusion that the fructifying principle must necessarily pervade the whold *vital principle*, and as the latter rests in the *tuber* as well as in the *seed*, I can see no reason why a mixture may not to some extent be effected in the latter as well as in the former; which of course must bear some proportion to the extent of mixture of fructification, and to the tenacity possessed by each variety, to maintain its purity and identity in reproduction.

Possibly there may be some varieties so dissimilar, or so shy of intercourse, as to resist any amalgamation at all, even though planted in the same hill.

Should you consider the above, calculated to induce any useful reflections, you may give it a place in your interesting and useful publication—not however to the exclusion of more valuable matter.

I remain yours, with respect.

Newton Upper Falls. O. P.

P. S. I have only to add that I have often seen, what I suppose many others have observed, viz: very strong indications of mixture in the hill.

List of Premiums for 1841.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Society have sent us their very liberal list of premiums which they offer to our farmers this season. We hope there will be many competitors for them, and we publish the list with pleasure.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of agriculture, announce to the public their intention to offer in premiums not only the sum granted by the government, but the whole amount of the income of their own funds; and as they again omit for the ensuing year their cattle show at Brighton, they propose in addition to their usual premiums on agricultural experiments the following premiums:—

For Stock.

From any county of the Commonwealth to be exhibited at the annual Shows of the Essex County Agricultural Society, the Plymouth County Agricultural Society and the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society respectively in the autumn of 1841. Among other objects,

For the best full blooded bull, of an imported breed, not less than one year old, on satisfactory assurance being given that he shall be kept for use, in some county of the State, at least nine months from the day of exhibition.

For the second best ditto.

For the best milch cow, full blood, of an imported breed, not less than three, nor more than ten years old, with satisfactory evidence as to the quantity and quality of her milk and the manner in which she has been fed.

For the second best ditto.

For the best full blooded heifer, of imported breed, that has been milked not less than three months, with satisfactory evidence of the quantity and quality of her milk.

For the second best ditto.

For the best yearling full blooded heifer, of imported breed.

For the best pair of working oxen, taking into view, their size, power and training.

For the second best ditto.

For the best pair of three year old steers, taking into view their size, power, &c.

The amounts of the premiums for the foregoing, will be particularly specified in the premium lists of said societies; and no premium will be awarded to any animal which has heretofore had a premium of the State Society.

Competitors will be required to comply with the rules and regulations of said Societies respectively, and also to give notice in writing of their intention to offer animals for the foregoing premiums, to Benjamin Guild, Esq., Boston, Recording Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, on or before Monday preceding the days of exhibition respectively.

For the Best Cultivated Farm.

For the best cultivated farm, on which no premium has before been given, of not less than 70 acres, exclusive of wood land, regard being had to the quantity of produce, the manner and expense of cultivation, and the general appearance of the farm,

For the next best,	$200
For the next best,	150
For the next best,	100
For the next best,	75
For the next best,	50
For the next best,	25

To obviate the objections which some claimants for premiums may have to making a written statement of the condition, products and management of their respective farms, as heretofore required, the Trustees propose to relieve them of this trouble by an inspection, either personally or by an agent, of the farms which may be offered for premium.

The person or persons making the inspection, will require of the respective owners or occupants of farms, answers to the following inquiries:

Of how much land does your farm consist, exclusive of woodland?

What is the nature of your soil; does it consist of sand, gravel, clay, loam or peat?

If of a part of all the above kinds, what do you consider the best method of improving them?

How many acres do you till, and how many cartloads of manure, (meaning by cartloads 30 bushels at least,) do you generally put on an acre?

Is your manure applied in its long, or green state, or in compost?

Do you spread and plough in your manure, put upon fields to be planted with corn or potatoes, or put it into the hills?

What is your method of ploughing and cultivating green sward?

How many acres of upland do you mow, and what is the average quantity of hay upon an acre?

How many acres of grass land do you irrigate; at what season and how long do you allow the water to flow your land, and what is the effect?

Do you manure the land irrigated, or any land you mow, how much to an acre, and what kind of manure do you put on?

How many acres of low land, not suitable for the plough, do you mow, and what is the quality and quantity of the hay cut the present year?

What is your method of reclaiming low, bog, or peat lands, and what has been your success?

How many acres of corn have you planted the present season; what was your mode of preparing the ground and the seed, the kind and quantity used to an acre, the manner of applying it, and the quantity of corn raised to an acre?

How many acres do you plant with potatoes the present year; what was your method of planting, your manner of cultivating, and what the average quantity raised on an acre, and what kinds did you plant?

What number of acres of other vegetables do you plant, what kinds, and how many bushels of produce had you to the acre, and to what use shall you apply them?

How many acres of grain did you sow the present year; what kind of grain, and at what times; how was the ground prepared; what quantity of seed did you sow on an acre? If you have raised wheat, of what kind; the nature of the soil, and was it sown with or without using lime?

How many acres have you laid down to grass the present season; at what time in the year did you sow it; how much seed to the acre; and was it sowed alone or with a grain crop?

What are your means and what your manner of collecting and making manure?

How many oxen, cows, young cattle, horses and sheep do you keep through the year? What is the size of your barn or barns, and have you a cellar under them? Is your manure covered?

[To be continued.]

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

The Plough.

"From the results of these various experiments those of Mr Pusey, those at Worcester, and those described in the Magazine, it would seem, in the first place, that the friction or adhesive power of the plough is much greater than has usually been allowed, and that consequently the less surface there is exposed, the less will be the draft. This opinion receives corroboration from the fact that the skeleton plough used in some parts of England where the clay is stiff, a plough in which the cutting part is narrow, and the mould-board of narrow bars of iron, runs easily with two horses, where three or four would be required to move the Scotch plough with its long, broad, smooth iron surface.

2d. That the shorter the working part, or that part of a plough exposed to friction, can be made, consistent with steadiness of motion in the ground, the easier will be the draft. This arises from two causes the less weight of the implement itself; and less space for adhesion of earth or friction. It is not to be inferred, however, that such short, square-breasted ploughs, will do the best work; on the contrary, the long ploughs invert the earth more completely; the advantage is only in the matter of lightness of draft.

3d. That a wheel plough is to be preferred to a swing plough, where lightness of draft is a great object. On smooth, or well cultivated lands, a wheel acts favorably several ways; it lessens the surface *or friction draft in the same degree that a weight can be easier rolled than slid over* the ground; & it regulates the depth without that constant attention of the ploughman that some other forms of this implement require. The wheel, however, will not make a poor plough a good one, though it may obviate some of its deficiencies. On soft, clayey land, the wheel plough is inadmissible, as the wheels clog and add weight to be drawn.

4th. That a harness should be so constructed as to give the greatest effect both to the muscular force and weight of the horse, and hence the nearer he is brought to the point where the power is exerted, the better. Horses abreast have much more power than when in a line; and experience shows that a team works more easily when part of the weight is supported by the back rather than wholly by the neck.

5th. That a pace of 2½ or 3 miles per hour, occasions no heavier draft than a pace of 1½ miles per hour. This is an important fact, where much ploughing is to be performed, and it is clear the pace must add or detract much from the value of the farm or road horse. The pace, however, when once established, cannot be essentially quickened without causing much additional distress to the animal; and the rate of travelling is in a great measure dependent on the training of the colt. Neither man nor beast can exert themselves beyond their usual habits for any time without great suffering; both man and animals have the power of accustoming themselves to movements and exertions, which unless the result of habit, would be impossible or fatal.

6th. While the Worcester experiments show that in the same soil, some ploughs have more than 100 per cent, advantage in the lightness of draft, the experiments of Mr Pusey show that the difference in power required to plough loamy sand, and clay loam, is not less. By overlooking this important fact, and by not adapting the plough and the team to the difference in the soils, some farmers are guilty of the most cruel treatment of their animals. A pair of horses is expected to perform labor that would severely tax the labors of four, and this perhaps, is one way to account for the villainous founders and spavined beasts that throng our streets, worn out in a few years, and turned over to the tender mercies of some barbarous master, when if properly treated, they might have been relied upon for many years longer.

7th. It may we think, fairly be inferred from these experiments, that there are two elements of resistance to be taken into account in the construction of ploughs one arising from the weight to be moved, and the other arising from friction and tenacity. The first is the subject of mathematical calculation: and the best methods of obviating it may be ascertained with certainty. The last is continually variable, differing almost in every field, and therefore not to be met by any demonstration of theory. The experiments of Mr Pusey prove that the very construction best adapted to divide and raise the earth, is one that offers the most resistance by friction. Thus the Scotch plough, constructed on mathematical principles and of a most beautiful model, an implement that expends less power in moving the earth than almost any other, owing to the increased friction it occasions from its extent of surface acted upon, is one of the heaviest draft ploughs, to be found. This was proved not only by the experiments made by Mr Pusey, but by those instituted at Worcester, in both which cases the Scotch plough worked heavier than almost any others. We think also that too little attention in constructing ploughs, has been paid to the line of draft. It is well known that with a single exception, ploughs are so constructed that the point of the share is in that line, or in other words the landside of the plough coincides perfectly with the line of draft. This is evident by the birds-eye view given of the most celebrated English and Scotch ploughs in the Encyclopedia of Agriculture, or by an examination of most American ploughs.—The plough noted as an exception, is Prouty & Mears' Centre Draft Plough, the one that obtained the $100 premium at the Worcester Fair, and which worked 100 per cent easier than some other ploughs on the ground. In this plough the coulter and the point incline to the landside so far, that the draft is equal on both sides of the beam, as was proved by its showing no disposition to deviate from its course, when left to its own guidance, and of course imposing no labor on the ploughman or the team in their efforts to keep it in a proper position."

[From the Farmer's Gazette.]

Town Roller.

I say a *town* roller, because there is but one in our town for all the farmers to use. And I might almost say a town horse-rake, were it not for the fact that the individual who owns it, has use for it in the haying season, and consequently cannot lend it to all his neighbors at once. However, within the last year, another horse-rake that had been for a long time thrown by in a dilapidated state, has again been put in operation, so that we have two in a population of about 1200. But the roller for aught I can see, must continue to roll its "solitary rounds."

As a farming implement, the roller should be deemed indispensably necessary. Next to the harrow, it is the best, and in fact the only effectual leveller of ploughed lands. There is scarcely a field sown with the small grains, that would not be benefited by rolling. It brings the earth into more immediate contact with the seed, causing it to vegetate much sooner, and with greater regularity; at the same time it does not have the effect to consolidate the earth to that depth which many have supposed. It is an implement hardly to be dispensed with in the laying down of lands to grass. However smooth the general surface may have been left by the harrow or the hush, (as many still prefer,) there are still tufts of grass or grass roots not entirely decomposed, the butts of corn stalks and the like that are left upon the surface, and which no harrow can cover, but which the roller will reduce to their proper level, with greater ease and with less expense than by any other method.

It has been found of great service in rolling wheat lands in the spring, where the plants have been partially thrown out by the action of frost. Newly seeded grass lands for the same reasons, are also much benefited by rolling, and particularly where the preceding crop of grain has left a rank stubble, or where the ground is more or less covered with loose, small stones, oustacles of no small moment to him that swings the scythe, or handles the revolving horse-rake. Where turf lands are ploughed plane for a corn crop, it is of incalculable benefit, and can hardly be dispensed with, by any one who values his reputation as a scientific cultivator of the soil. And any one who has wit or ingenuity enough to cut a saw log, can make a roller. Will those farmers who have always borrowed, make one, and if you find no use for it, your neighbors will, and that too in less than *one month*, so now is the time to make a *roller*. LEXOS.

NOTE. A roller need not be more than four feet long—it is much more effective than a long one, and then a single horse will draw it with ease, and turn about with it without trouble. A horse roller may be rigged with less than half the expense of a roller with a tongue, rigged for oxen. A roller rigged for a horse has no frame work—nothing but a pair of rough shafts which any man may make.—[Ed. Cultivator.

VIRGINIA BANKS. The Banks of Richmond suspended specie payments on all their paper on Tuesday last.

FLORIDA. Things look *squaw-ly* in this territory.

The Treatment of Sick Animals.

We fully concur with the Farmer's Cabinet in his views respecting the treatment of sick animals—it is probable that more have been lost by quack doctoring than if nature had been left to take its course—we copy the following.

There are so many erroneous notions prevalent in the community respecting injured or diseased domestic animals, and such unnatural and injurious practices as a consequence of these incorrect views, that no apology is necessary for an attempt to subserve the cause and interests of these useful creatures, who, if they had tongues to speak, would tell sad tales of the wrongs to which they have been, and still are too often subjected.

We do not propose to give an essay on the particular cases that require attention—our object is rather very briefly to ask the owners of domestic animals to be guided by a few correct principles, which are applicable to nearly all cases, and which will at least prevent our doing harm where we are not able to effect much good.

In the first place, then, we would insist, that when an animal is well he never requires any med cine—and when he is sick, we would protest against his being dosed with articles that are said to be good for a particular disease, without any reference to its violence, or the symptoms, as common sense would dictate; that remedies the most opposite in their character and effects may be equally advantageous in different periods of a case.

Always distrust the man and the remedy, when your friend declares that an article is always '*good*,' or a '*certain cure*' for a disease, without reference to its symptoms—prescribing for the name of the disease, rather than the disease itself: this is the very essence of quackery, in man or beast.

A large proportion of the diseases of animals closely resemble those of the human family, require a treatment conducted upon the same general principles—with some variations and some peculiarities, it is true, but none of those outrageous departures from common sense which are too frequently witnessed.

A horse with pleurisy, or inflammation of the lungs, or apoplexy, requires a widely different treatment from one with cholic or with worms. There is no mystery about the diseases of a horse or an ox than about those of a man, and a violation of natural laws is as productive of pain and injury in one as the other.

There is too a great propensity every where to resort to active treatment in all cases—a feeling that is encouraged by the ignorant or designing for selfish purposes. An adviser in sickness is often most useful, and shows most skill where he only tells what is to be avoided, and waits for indications for more active measures—doing little more than preventing ignorant but well-meaning persons from interfering with salutary changes that may be going on.

Remember that there is a restorative power in nature, to which it is always better to trust than to direct remedies without knowing for what particular purpose they are given.

There is never occasion for the administration of the disgusting combinations which the poor animal is made to swallow, from the whim of an ignorant horse or cow-doctor. Many a fine beast has been lost by his owner trusting to such prescriptions.

When your animal has fever, nature would dictate that all stimulating articles of diet or medicine should be avoided.—Bleeding may be necessary to reduce the force of the circulation—purging to remove irritating substances from the bowels—moist, light and easily digested food, that his weakened digestion may not be oppressed—cool drinks to allay thirst, and to some extent, compensate for diminished secretions—rest and quiet, to prevent undue excitement in his system, and so on through the whole catalogue of diseases—but nothing to be done without reason. Carry out this principle and you will probably do much good—hardly great harm;—go on any other, and your measures are more likely to be productive of injury than benefit. But as we have before said, our object now is not to speak of diseases in detail—it is rather to encourage our agricultural friends to *think* before they *act*—to have a reason that will bear examination for every step in the management of a sick or injured animal—to remember they have a powerful assistant in *nature*, if she is fairly used—and that specifics, as they are called, are much fewer and less to be trusted than their proprietors would have us believe.—We might, indeed, almost sum up what we would desire in one general direction of five words—*treat your brutes like men.*

The N. O. Bulletin of the 30th ult. says, the steamboat Cinderella, on Sunday morning, struck a snag in Bayou Plaquenine and sunk, and it was feared the boat at least would be a total loss.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

"Excessive Bail."

The Mercantile Journal of Saturday last makes some comments on our complaint of illegal proceedings in some of our Courts of law in requiring excessive bail—yet the Journal doubts on the whole whether we are far out of the way, and inclines to the opinion that *no bail whatever* should be taken of persons *suspected* of such a crime as breaking open a store and stealing goods from it.

We have not the least doubt that we could materially diminish the number of rogues if we should hang every *suspected* person; and if we should sometimes happen to hang those who are not guilty, what of that in comparison of the evils arising from the loss of our goods while *suspected* persons are allowed to run at large?

The Spanish Inquisition never hesitated to shut up all *suspected* persons without bail or main-prise, and he was indeed a lucky wight who could escape after being grabbed by the officers of that watchful court. We have not time now to inquire into the justice of the general verdict of Europe against the enormities of those Courts—it is enough for us to look at home and witness the occasional oppression which takes place under the mildest laws. Not unfrequently do we learn that *suspected* persons, who have been imprisoned for months—not having been able to procure the required bail—have been declared not guilty by an impartial jury of their country.

And persons thus situated have in general no redress—they never recover against the state the costs they have incurred in "self defence—and all attempts to add to the evils of being *suspected* of crimes by absolutely denying to the accused the means of making preparation for a fair trial always appear in our view arbitrary and unjust.

We once made it our boast that we lived under the mildest laws in the world, and that we always gave the accused the most fair and equal chance, on his trial, to vindicate his conduct and clear himself from the suspicion under which he laboured.—but now we find people ready to justify a judge who is willing to select and to pack a jury, as was once the practice in England, instead of allowing that privilege to the accused.

We hope our magistrates are guilty of no intentional wrong—probably some of them may think they can make a better selection out of the jurors summoned than the accused could do; but when the government has selected its judges, it seems no more than fair that the other party should have a right to object to a prejudiced juror, who may happen to be drawn to sit in judgment on his trial.

THE SNOW STORM, was severe in New York and Philadelphia, on Monday last. It is reported that the snow was a foot deep in New York, and that the funeral ceremonies which were to take place on Tuesday in Philadelphia, have been postponed, in consequence of the storm, to Tuesday of next week. The New Bedford Mercury, says the snow fell in that vicinity, to the depth of 18 or 20 inches, and that the cars were much obstructed in their passage to Taunton by the fallen trees.

In this city, in Worcester, and the intermediate towns, the snow was about six inches deep on Tuesday. We recollect but one such snow storm at this season of the year, within the last twenty years.

BANK DISCLOSURES—FRAUDS. The Commissioners appointed to examine the books of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States have brought to light the most gross mismanagement and illegal proceedings which this country has ever witnessed. It will have the effect, we hope, to cure us of ultra banking, and will teach our Legislators that they cannot be too cautious in granting out licenses to multiply paper money. Pennsylvania has quite too many banks—more than she can keep in subjection.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION. Mr. Morris, the former Recorder, has been elected Mayor, by a small majority. There was but little struggle in the contest. The Democratic party have a majority in both branches of the city government.

The Albany election resulted in a majority of Whigs in both branches, and a Whig Mayor by a small majority.

PROUTY & MEARS PLOUGHS IN WALPOLE. We notice that Mr. E. W. Clapp of Walpole has procured some of these ploughs, and has them for sale at his store. His advertisement will be seen in this number of the Cultivator.

MUSICAL STORIES AND SONGS. Saxton & Pierce, No. 133 1-2 Washington street, have just published a neat little volume with this title. It is designed for the young, who will be pleased with the stories while they are acquiring a knowledge of music.

A General Fast.

The President recommends to all the people of the United States to observe FRIDAY, the fourteenth day of May next as a day of FASTING and PRAYER, by such religious services as may be suitable to the occasion.

LOSS ON SILK INVESTMENTS. The large establishment at Northampton, which has been cried up as so successful in the silk business, has just been sold for a little rising $22,000. It cost the proprietors $125,000!

☞ We tender our thanks to the New Genesee Farmer, for a paper of Wild Rice (*Zizania aquatica*.) We understand this, to be the same which is found growing wild in Canada.—We shall sow the seed.

FIRE. A wooden dwelling house was consumed on Thursday in Newbury.

The city Commemoration will take place on Tuesday next, at Faneuil Hall.

The New President's Address.

To the People of the United States.

We presume our readers of both political parties will like to know the general views of President Tyler. One feature in it should be commended by all who have not much leisure to bestow on political subjects—we mean its *brevity*.—Much is said in few words.

Fellow Citizens. Before my arrival at the seat of government, the painful communication was made to you, by the officers presiding over the several Departments, of the deeply regretted death of William H. Harrison, late President of the United States. Upon him you have conferred your suffrages for the first office in your gift, and had selected him as your chosen instrument to correct and reform all such errors and abuses as had manifested themselves from time to time in the practical operation of government. While standing at the threshold of this great work, he has by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, been removed from amongst us, and, by the provisions of the constitution, the efforts to be directed to the accomplishment of his vitally important task have devolved upon myself. This same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a new test.

For the first time in our history, the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States by the happening of a contingency provided for in the constitution, has devolved upon him the Presidential office. The spirit of faction, which is directly opposed to the spirit of a lofty Patriotism, may find in this occasion for assaults upon my administration. And in succeeding, under circumstances so sudden and unexpected, and to responsibilities so greatly augmented, to the administration of public affairs, I shall place in the intelligence and patriotism of the people my only sure reliance. My earnest prayer shall be constantly addressed to the all-wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office of President of this confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principles of that constitution which I have sworn "to protect, preserve, and defend."

The usual opportunity which is afforded a Chief Magistrate, upon his induction to office, of presenting to his countrymen an exposition of the policy which would guide his Administration, in the form of an Inaugural Address, not having, under the peculiar circumstances which have brought me to the discharge of the high duties of President of the United States, been afforded to me, a brief exposition of the principles which will govern me in the general course of administration of public affairs would seem to be due as well to myself as to you. In regard to foreign nations, the groundwork of my policy will be justice on our part to all, submitting to injustice from none. While I shall assiduously cultivate the relation of peace and amity with one and all, it will be my most imperative duty to see that the honor of the country shall sustain no blemish. With a view to this, the condition of our military defences will become a matter of anxious solicitude. The Army, which has in other days covered itself with renown, and the Navy, not unappropriately termed the right arm of the public defence, which has spread a light of glory over the American standard in all the waters of the earth should be rendered replete with efficiency.

In view of the fact, well attested by history, that the tendency of all human institutions is to concentrate power in the hands of a single man, and that their ultimate downfall has proceeded from this cause, I deem it of the most essential importance that a complete separation should take place between the sword and the purse.—No matter where or how the public moneys shall be deposited, so long as the President can exert the power of appointing and removing, at his pleasure, the agents selected for their custody, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, is in fact the Treasurer. A permanent and radical change should therefore be decreed. The patronage incident to the Presidential office already great, is constantly increasing. Such increase is destined to keep pace with the growth of our population, until, without a figure of speech, an army of office-holders may be spread over the land. The unrestrained power exerted by a selfishly ambitious man, in order rather to perpetuate his authority or to hand it to some favorite as his successor, may lead to the employment of all the means within his control to accomplish his object.

The right to remove from office, while subjected to no just restraint, is inevitably destined to produce a spirit of crouching servility with the official corps, which in order to uphold the hand which feeds them, would lead to direct and active interference in the election, both State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of State legislation to the dictation of the Chief Executive Officer; and making the will of that officer absolute and supreme. I will at a proper time, invoke the action of Congress upon this subject, and shall readily acquiesce in the adoption of all proper measures which are calculated to arrest those evils, so full of danger in their tendency.

I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases where such officer has been guilty of an active partizanship, or by secret means—the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable—has given his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections. Numerous removals may become necessary under this rule. These will be made by me through no acerbity of feeling. I have no cause to cherish or indulge unkind feelings towards any, but my conduct will be regulated by a profound sense of what is due to the country and its institutions; nor shall I neglect to apply the same unbending rule to those of my appointment. Freedom of opinion will be tolerated, the right of suffrage will be maintained as the birthright of every American citizen, but I say emphatically to the official corps, "thus far and no farther." I have dwelt the longer upon this subject, because removals from office are lately often to arise, and I would have my countrymen to understand the principle of the Executive action.

In all public expenditures the most rigid economy should be resorted to, and, as one of its results, a public debt in time of peace be sedulously avoided. A wise and patriotic constituency will never object to the imposition of necessary burdens for useful ends, and true wisdom dictates the resort to such means, in order to supply deficiencies in the revenue, rather than to those doubtful expedients which, ultimating in a public debt, serve to embarrass the resources of the country and to lessen its ability to meet any great emergency which may arise.—All excesses should be abolished. The appropriations should be direct and explicit, so as to leave as limited a share of discretion to the disbursing agent as may be found compatible with the public service. A strict responsibility on the part of all the agents of the government should be maintained, and peculation or defalcation visited with immediate expulsion from office and the most condign punishment.

The public interest demands that, if any war has existed between the government and the currency, it shall cease. Measures of a financial character, now having the sanction of legal enactment, shall be faithfully enforced until repealed by the legislative authority. But I owe it to myself to say that I regard existing enactments as unwise and impolitic, and in a high degree oppressive. I shall promptly give sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Congress, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, so essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate rewards, and to re-establish the public prosperity. In deciding upon the adaptation of any such measure to the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great Republican school for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of government, and the light of their ever glorious example.

The institutions under which we live, my countrymen, secure each person in the perfect enjoyment of all his rights. The spectacle is exhibited to the world of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and having imparted to it only so much power as is necessary for successful opperation. Those who are charged with its administration should carefully abstain from all attempts to enlarge the range of powers thus granted to the several departments of the Government, other than by an appeal to the people for additional grants, lest by so doing they disturb that balance which the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution designed to establish between the Federal Government and the State composing the Union.

The observance of these rules is enjoined upon us by that feeling of reverence and affection which finds a place in the heart of every patriot for the preservation of union and the blessings of union—for the good of our children and our children's children, through countless generations. An opposite course could not fail to generate factions, intent upon the local and sectional jealousies, and to ultimate either in breaking asunder the bonds of union, or in building up a central system, which would inevitably end in a bloody sceptre and an iron crown.

In conclusion, I beg you to be assured that I shall exert myself to carry the foregoing principles into practice during my administration of the Government, and confiding in the protecting care of an ever watchful and overruling Providence, it shall be my first and highest duty to preserve unimpaired the free institutions under which we live, and transmit them to those who shall succeed me, in their full force and vigor.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1841.

☞ The following is supposed to have been the last letter written by General Harrison, previous to his death—

"WASHINGTON, 26th March, 1841.

"DEAR SIR—The bearer hereof, Mr Thomas Tucker, a veteran seaman, came with me from Carthagena, as the mate of the brig Montidia, in the year 1829. In an association of several weeks I imbibed a high opinion of his character so much so that (expressing a desire to leave the sea) I invited him to come to North Bend and spend the remainder of his days with me. Subsequent misfortunes prevented his doing so, as he was desirous to bring some money with him to commence farming operations.

His bad fortune still continues, having been several times shipwrecked within a few years.—He says that himself and family are now in such a situation that the humblest employment would be acceptable to him, and I write this to recommend him to your favorable notice. I am persuaded that no one possesses, in a higher degree the virtues of fidelity, honesty and indefatigable industry; and I might add, of indomitable bravery, if that was a quality necessary for the kind of employment he seeks.

Yours very truly,
W. H. HARRISON.

"EDWARD CURTIS, Esq.,
"Collector, &c, New York."

Accident at New London.

On Monday evening the steamer Charter Oak left Norwich for New York. The night was very dark and tempestuous, and the captain proceeded with great caution, intending to remain at New London, until the storm abated.—Many of the sound craft were forced to take shelter in the harbor of New London, and among others the schooner Saluda of Chatham, Cape Cod, Captain Harding, laden with fish, bound for New York. She lay anchored, and the crew, consisting of the captain and his son the mate and one hand had turned in. She exhibited no light, and the darkness was extreme. The steamboat struck her about midships, and she immediately careened and filled. When she struck, the mate and sailor sprang on deck, and succeeded in getting on board the steamboat. The captain and his son were thrown into the water, but recovered a hold upon the wreck. All were without any clothes, other than those in which they slept. The cries of those on the wreck were piercing and dreadful, as they were up to their chins in water, and the storm in all its violence beating upon them. The steamboat no sooner cleared the wreck of the Saluda, than she run foul of another schooner anchored in the stream, whose bowsprit coming across the deck, swept down at a single crash three of the state rooms, to the terror, but extraordinary as it may seem, not the serious injury of the gentlemen and their wives, and one child, who occupied them. The confusion on board, of course was very great. The captain immediately lowered his life boat, and she proceeded to the relief of the sufferers. Before she reached them however, they had been rescued by a boat under the direction of Mr. Pease, the third lieutenant of the Revenue Cutter, Wolcott, who was attracted by their cries, and put them on board the boat of the steamboat. When brought on board the steamboat, they were nearly exhausted with cold and suffering, but by the kind exertions of the passengers they were after a while made comfortable.

Bold Attempt at Robbery.

A daring attempt was made in the day time of Thursday, to rob the desk of Daniel Williams on Summer street.

Mr. Williams is a Wire worker, and keeps various articles of his manufacture to sell. A man went into his shop yesterday when no one was in, but a small boy, whom he asked for a cool sitter. He was showed several, but none would suit him, and the boy went up stairs to get another kind and was gone but a few minutes. When he came down the man was at the desk taking out the money. The boy, though but 12 years of age, had the presence of mind to cry out for help.

The thief having grabbed what money he could lay his hands on, came round and drew a jack knife on the boy and threatened to cut his throat if he did not keep still. The boy continued to cry out "thief" and for help when the man made a pass at him with his knife, which struck the boy on the back of the head, cutting him considerably. The man then fled having taken about $3.00 in money. One dollar note was dropped at the door. [Times.

FINE PORK. A lot of remarkably fine pigs, raised by Mr. David Haggerston, on the farm of J. P. Cushing Esq. Watertown, was exhibited in State street Wednesday forenoon. Most of them were of the Macao breed crossed with the Mackay. The others were one third each of the Macao, Mackay, and Berkshire breeds.—They were all less than a year old, and weighed as follows: 353, 335, 328, 324, 320, 312, 306, 303, 257, 250. The pork was very firm and fine-grained, and a more excellent lot never entered the Boston market. They were purchased by Mr. George Munroe, Fleet St. [Advertiser.

These pigs from Mr. Cushing's are very heavy, considering their age. The Mackay breed is equal to any we have seen in the country—it is not large, but its proportions are good. [Ed.

STRAWBERRIES IN APRIL. The editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser has received a present of ripe strawberries.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Supposed heavy Robbery.

Thursday, JOSEPH GRIFFIN was put on examination upon a charge of stealing upwards of $1200 from Erastus Woodruff. Woodruff put up at the Warren House—on Tuesday night, his room mates were Samuel Goodell, Lefe Parker, and the defendant. He went to bed at 12 o'clock. In the morning, his pocket book was missing from his pocket. Something which he had heard concerning Griffin, the evening before induced him to suspect him more than Goodell or Parker, or the latter persons witnessed some doubtful moves on the part of Griffin. Among the bills stolen was an uncurrent $2 bill on a bank in Guildhall, Vt., and yesterday morning Griffin passed a bill of that kind and denomination to Capt Tewksbury, of the Blackstone House, and afterwards took it back. This bill was afterwards found upon him by Constables Hook and Tallant, who arrested him. Griffin is as well known by the name of *Charles* as *Joseph*. Committed for trial for want of bail in $1000. [Post.

ROBBERY. The house of Thomas P. Smith, Esq. corner of Washington and Bennett streets, was entered and robbed on Friday night last.—Mr. S. was absent at the time, and no one was in the house, except Mrs. S. and her children. Mrs. S. took a gold watch from her neck and laid it on the table, at which she was writing.—Shortly after, one of the children crying, she was called up stairs to attend it. When she returned, after an absence of only five minutes, the watch was gone. She immediately gave the alarm, had the house searched, but no clue to the robber was found. It is thought he was concealed in the house during the evening.

NAVAL. The Norfolk Beacon states that the following is the armament determined upon for the Pennsylvania, and which is now being put on board.

Lower Gun Deck, 28 long 32 pounders and 4 Paixhaun Guns, and Paixhaun shot are thrown from an 80 Pounder.

Middle Gun Deck, 30 long 32 Pounders and 4 Paixhaun Guns.

Upper Gun Deck, 32 32 Pound medium Guns and 4 Paixhaun Guns.

Spar Deck 32 32 Pound Cannonades and 4 medium 32 lb. Guns. Total 138.

BANK BURNT. On the manifest of the steamboat Iowa, which arrived at St. Louis on the 2d instant, is the following memorandum:—"The Banking house of the Branch Bank of the State Bank of Illinois, at Galena, was consumed by fire on Saturday last, 28th ult. (March) The fire occurred in the Cashier's room.

The *money* of modern banks should be kept in the best fire proof safes—it will not withstand the slightest flame for a single minute.

The alarm of fire on Wednesday afternoon about five o'clock, came from the establishment of Messrs. Chickering & Mackay, piano forte manufacturers, on the neck. The interior of a small building, connected with the main establishment was entirely destroyed, but by the exertions of the department, the further spread of the fire was prevented.

The Steamer Bangor ran into a schooner on Monday morning last near White Head and sank her. The crew consisting of three men, were saved. The Schr. was the———Capt. Ward, of Mt. Desert bound to this city. No blame can be attached to the steamer, as the schr. suddenly changed her course and thus caused the collision.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. While Mr. Martin Mikesell, of Cambria Co., Pa., and his wife were absent from home at a sugar camp, their house took fire and was totally destroyed, with all its contents. When they returned they found *their dwelling in ruins, and that three little* children in it had perished in the flames.

LOW FARES. It appears that by a reduction of prices charged for freight and passengers, on the Western Railroad, there has been a gain of 48 per cent, in the six month ending March 1st, 1841, over the six months ending March 1st 1840. The true policy for Railroads to pursue is to reduce their fare.

FIRE AT ST. LOUIS. Fifteen buildings were destroyed by fire, at St Louis, on the night of March 29th. They were situated on the North side of Market street, between Main and Second, belonged to Messrs. George Morton and Josep C Laviolle. They were slender frames and are estimated as worth some $14,000 or $15,000.

President Tyler has taken apartments at Brown's Hotel, and intimated to the mourning family at the President's house, his anxious desire that they should consider and treat that mansion as their own so long as they choose to remain in Washington.

FIRE. A barn belonging to Mr. Charles Case, in Simsbury, Ct., was destroyed by fire on Thursday last. A quantity of hay and grain was also destroyed, and a fine yoke of cattle and two cows perished in the flames.

MORE DISCLOSURES. It appears that all the officers and clerks of the U. S. Bank, were sworn to secrecy! They promise to reveal to the directors much more than has yet been discovered, now that they are freed from their oath.

AT Hillsboro', Jefferson county, Missouri, on the 22d ult, two men were convicted of robbery with intent to murder. One of them was sentenced to the penitentiary for ninety and the other for forty years.

MICHIGAN LAKES. The number of small lakes in Michigan, according to the State Topographer, is not less than 3000; being in proportion of one acre of water to thirty-nine of dry land.

The large steam Saw Mill on the Ridge road, near Wallace street Philadelphia, was entirely consumed by fire on Sunday evening. Loss about $2000. It was the work of an incendiary.

A young women named McClusky attempted to drown herself on Sunday night in New York, but after she was in the water, she repented, cried loudly for assistance, and was rescued.

However people may differ about currency questions, expansion, contraction, over issues and specie basis, all parties must agree that the *issue of Red Dogs ought to be Cir-tailed.*

STAGE ROBBERY. The trunk of Mr. McCutcheon, of Pittsburg, was cut from the stage near Chambersburg, on Friday night last, and robbed of sundry letters containing money.

A great many anecdotes are related of personal bravery. We should like to see that man who would deliberately allow a woman to catch him making mouths at her child.

LORD SYDENHAM has issued his proclamation, summoning the Provincial Parliament to meet on the 26th May "for the despatch of business."

COUNTERFEITERS. Two men named Chew and John Thomas, were arrested in Princetown, N. J. Monday afternoon, on a charge of counterfeiting.

THE CANALS. Official notice has been given that the Canals of the State of New York will be open for navigation on the 24th inst.

☞ The Cultivator circulates extensively in every town in Massachusetts, and has a large circulation in every State in the Union, particularly in the New-England States, which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers wishing to pay for the Cultivator can hand their money to the Postmaster, who will send it to me free of expense, and a receipt will be forwarded by the return mail.

Subscribers will please forward their subscriptions, agreeably to the terms which are printed on every paper.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Joel Thayer, Jr. of Randolph, to Miss Caroline S. A. Orcutt, of Boston.

In Cambridge, Mr. Lucian B. Brooks, of this city, to Miss Susan E. Hoseltine, of Cambridge.

In Holliston, by Rev. John Storrs, Mr. Harlow W. Holbrook to Miss Mary W. Bridges; Mr. Henry Bacon to Miss Ann Eames; Mr. Henry Morgan to Miss Susan Adams of Milford.

In Sudbury, by Rev. Mr. Ballard, Mr. John W. Plummer to Miss Joanna Goodnow.

In Quincy, Mr. Jacob F. Eaton to Miss Ann J., daughter of William Newcomb, Esq.

In Grafton, April 4, by Rev. Mr. Bisco, Mr. Philip C. Scott of Woonsocket, to Miss Catharine H. Holbrook.

In Northborough, April 6, by Rev. J. Allen, Mr. John Barrett of Shrewsbury, to Miss Susan Ladds.

In Fitchburg, April 5, by Rev. O. Tracy, Mr. Nero Sherwin to Miss Harriet Weston, both of Townsend.

In Shirley, by Rev. Hope Brown, Mr. Edward Fay of Harvard, to Miss Elizabeth King.

DEATHS.

At the Insane Hospital, Charlestown, 10th inst., Mrs. Lydia, wife of C. E. Bartlett, Esq., of Berwick, Me., 37.

In Needham, 10th inst., Mr. Jonathan Ellis, 74.

In Cohasset, 10th inst., Mrs. Julia Ann, wife of Capt. Daniel T. Lothrop, 32.

In Cambridge, 5th inst., Mr. John Ross, 64.

In Chelsea, Miss Nancy Dearborn, 70.

In Medford, 6th inst. Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Joseph Gardner, 16.

In Hopkinton, Mrs. Huldah, widow of the late Col. Joel Norcross, 68.

In Worcester, 4th inst., Mr. William Bradford, 24, formerly of Dorchester.

In Worcester, April 7, Mr. Walter Johnson, 51.—April 11, Mrs. Lucinda, widow of the late Joseph Clark of Hubbardston, 51.

In Paxton, March 9, Mr. Hezekiah Anthony, 71.

In Sutton, April 4, Mrs. Chloe, relict of the late Mr. Joseph Hall, 83.

In Charlton, April 10, Capt. Henry Merritt, 73.

In Oxford, April 5, Mr. William Hurd, 74.

In Marlborough, April 1, Phineas Farrar, Esq., 93.

In Southbridge, April 1, of consumption, Miss Margaret Robinson, 30.

In East Brookfield, March 28, Orlando J., son of Capt. Josiah Slayton, 9. His death was caused by a fall from a horse; he survived the accident three hours and died without a struggle.

In Royalston, Miss Sally Thompson, 57.

In Uxbridge, April 6, Mr. Abel Aldrich, 91.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Boston, April 17.

Ashes. There is an increased dullness in the market for both descriptions, and prices are a shade lower. Pot we quote at 5½c, and Pearl 5½ a 5½c; and extra 5¾c per lb.

Coffee. Since the last report the business done in this article has been chiefly with the trade, and some few parcels for Southern shipment. 400 bags Porto Cabello, 10¾ a 11c; 500 St. Domingo, 9¼ a 9½c, 6 mos; 60 do Rio, common, by auction, 9¼ a 9½c, cash.

Fish. Small parcels of dry Cod continue to arrive. A sale of 1000 qtls small Fish was made for shipping, at $2 58 per qtl; and large do, $2 44 a 2 50, do do.

Hides. The sales consist of 6 a 7000 Buenos Ayres, per Dromo, at 14c, 6 mos; 4500 do do, same price, 6 mos; 79 a 80 bales Calcutta Cow, green salted, $1 35, and dry 85c cash; 30 do Buffalo 11c, and do dry 10½c; 3 a 4000 Sheep Skins, price not transpired, and Medras Goat do, 21c each, 6 mos.

Hops. No change has been experienced on last reported prices, and but little doing.

Molasses. There have been further sales of Matanzas and Havana at 29½c per gal, and a cargo to arrive at 20c per gal, equal to 6 mos; a cargo Surinam was taken at 20c, with a discount of 4½ per cent. for cash; 50 hhds Trinidad, 24c, and small lots 25c; 150 hhds Porto Rico do do, 28 a 30c, 6 mos.

Provisions. A reduction of prices for mess and prime Beef has been submitted to, with considerable sales of the former at $10 a 10 50, and prime $6 a 6½ per bbl; clear Pork $14 a 14½; mess $12 a 12½, and prime, $10 a 10½ per bbl. The market for Lard is gradually improving; small parcels prime have been taken at 8½c, and good 8c per bbl; 1500 kegs were taken for export at the latter price, and common 7½c per lb, 4 mos.

Salt. The late imports of Liverpool fine have been sold by auction, $1 37 a 1 47 per bag, cash—about 3000 sacks taken.

Seed. The cold weather of past week has rendered the market quite inactive. Northern Clover and Herdsgrass scarce. Southern clover plenty.

Sugar. The demand has been moderate, and prices are without much change; about 500 boxes Cuba brown have been taken at 7 a 7½c, and 100 do white 9 a 9½c per lb. The public sales consist of 100 hhds New Orleans, 5¾ a 6¾; 300 hhds and 60 bbls Porto Rico, an entire importation, 6 35 a $7 per 100 lbs, 4 mos cr.

Tea. No change of any importance exists in the market on account of the news brought by the Acadia. Holders manifest rather more firmness, and considerable sales in small lots have been made to the trade.

Wool. There has been no important change in this article. Nearly 500 bales Buenos Ayres picked and shorn have been taken at from 15 to 17c per lb.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, April 17. FLOUR. The business of the week has been very moderate, and prices for all descriptions remain about the same as at the close of the last week. The stock of Genesee is not large, and some of the principal holders are rather more firm, in expectation that the opening of the canal for navigation will be delayed beyond the time fixed by the Commissioners, the 20th inst. Ohio remains scarce; sales flat-hooped bbls $5, cash; Genesee, $5 06; a 5 12½; Howard St., $4 75, cash, and 4 87½, 4 mos.

GRAIN. An active demand has been experienced throughout the week, and at the close, dealers cleared the market of all that remained in first hands. Yellow flat Corn 54 a 55c, and white 51 a 52c; and Southern Oats 33 a 34c per bushel.

New York, April 14. FLOUR. The market is extremely dull without any change in prices from last week.

GRAIN. No sales in Wheat or Barley; northern Rye is selling in lots at 51c; Oats are in fair demand, without any change in price; southern Corn continues very scarce, and prices are tending upward.

Hay—Sales loose by the load, 65 a 75c per 100 lbs.

Philadelphia, April 12. FLOUR. The stock and receipts continue light, but beginning to arrive more freely; sales of Pennsylvania 4 87½, at which rate it was held by factors.

GRAIN. Corn is quick, with an upward tendency; yellow has advanced to 47c per bushel; Oats are brisk at 28c early in the week; sales of light southern Wheat at 91 a 93c per bushel.

Baltimore, April 12. FLOUR. No change to note in Howard St.; holders are asking 4 62, for good common brands; wagon price 4 60, with small receipts.

GRAIN. Prime red Wheat 95 a $1; white Corn, 45 a 46c, yellow, 48 a 49c; Maryland Rye, 50c, Pennsylvania, 55c; Oats scarce at 30c.

Louisville, April 7. FLOUR. Rates about the same as last week, with a little more firmness in prices. We hear of a sale of 300 bbls Ohio, at the wharf, at $3 43½. Sales from stores, are made at $3 62½ a 3 75 for small lots. Retailing at $4. Some demand for shipment to the Wabash and Southern plantations.

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, April 12. At market, 300 Beef Cattle, 20 yoke Working Oxen, 25 Cows and Calves, 725 Sheep, and 1125 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—A small advance was obtained, we quote a few extra, $6 75 a $7; first quality, 6 50; second quality, 5 75 a $6; third quality, 5 75.

Working Oxen—Sales at $62, 70, 85, 92, 100, 115.

Cows and Calves—Dull, $20, 25, 27, 31, and 35.

Sheep—A lot of ordinary were sold for $1 50. Lots of stall fed, $3 75, 4 25, 4 75, and 5.

Swine—Sales quick at a small advance; lots of pigs were generally sold at 4½c for Sows, and 5c for Barrows. Large selected barrows at 5 a 5½; tail, 4½ a 6.

New York, April 12. At market, 473 head Beef Cattle, including 75 left over last week, 30 from the South, balance from this State—and 400 Stores.

Owing to the severity of the weather, the sale was very scantily supplied, and the drovers demanded higher prices, say from 50c $1 00 the cwt above sales of last week. Sales were made of 423 beeves from $7 to $9, averaging $8 the cwt.

Sheep were mostly taken at $2 to $4 and $5 for good.

Philadelphia, April 12. 300 head Beef Cattle were offered, and sold at 6 50 a $7; 170 Cows and Calves, sales from $15 to $27; extra, $35; 500 Stores, sales, 5 a 5½c; extra, 5¾c; 1340 Sheep, sales from 4 50, extra, $7.

Baltimore, April 12. 230 head of Beef Cattle were offered, and 120 were taken at 6 50 a 7; 100 lbs for good to prime quality; five Hogs, 5 50 per 100 lbs, with a fair supply.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	45	a
Spinach, per half peck		a
Dandelions, per half peck		a
Parsnips, per bushel		a
Turnips, half peck	6	a
Carrots, per bushel		a
Beets, per bushel	50	a
Onions, yellow, per bunch	2½	a
" " " bushel	50	a
Parsley, half peck	50	a
Celery, per root	6	a
Cabbages, each	4	a
Horseradish, per lb	8	a
Lettuce, per head	6	a
Radishes, per bunch	10	a

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel	1 00	a
Apples, extra, per bush	1 50	a
Cranberries, per bushel	1 75	a
Grapes, Foreign, per lb	20	a
Lemons, per doz	17	a
Oranges, " "	25	a
Dried Apples, per lb	4	a
Walnuts, per bushel	2 00	a
Beans, dried, white, per bush	1 75	a

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	18	a
" firkin	18	a
Cheese, new milk, per lb	7	a
" four meal	4	a
Eggs, per dozen		a
Beef, fresh, per lb	6	a
Do corned	6	a
Do smoked		a
Beef Tallow, per lb	9	a
Pork, whole hogs	5½	a
Pigs, roasting, per lb	9	a
Pork, fresh	8	a
" salted	7½	a
Hams, Boston, per lb	9	a
" Western, do do	8½	a
Lard, best, per lb	8½	a
" Western, per keg	8½	a
Tripe, per lb	8	a
Pigs Feet, per lb		a
Veal	5	a
Whole Calves	5	a
Chickens, per lb	12	a
Turkeys, per lb	10	a
Pigeons, per dozen		a
Mutton, per lb	6	a
Lamb, per lb		a

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a
" " white, per bag	10 00	a
Hemp Seed, per bushel	3 00	a
Canary Seed, " "	3 00	a
Flax Seed, per bushel	1 37	a
" American, do do		a
Clover, Northern, per pound		a
" Southern, " "		a
" Foreign, " "		a
" White Dutch, per lb	20	a
" Lucerne, or French	25	a
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	3 50	a
Red Top, bushel, northern		a
" Southern, bush		a
Orchard Grass,	3 00	a
Millet	2 00	a
Buckwheat		a
Black Sea Wheat "	3 00	
Spring Rye "		a

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

White Ash, per 2000 lbs		a
Newcastle, do	11 00	a
Orrel, do	11 00	a
Sydney, do		a
Peach Orchard, do do		a
Peach Mountain, do do		a
Coke, per chaldron		a
Charcoal, per basket	32	a
Eastern Wood, dry, per cord		a
Ordinary do do, do do		a
Country do, do do	7 00	a

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb		a
Pernambuco, dry salted	10	a
Rio Grande		a
St. Salvador		a
Maranhan		a
California		a
West-Indian	11	a
African	13	a
Green, slaughtered	5½	a
Calcutta, cow, green salted	87	a
" " " light		a
" dry	75	a

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	30	a
" country, per lb	27	a
Baltimore, city tannage	29	a
" dry hide	23	a
New York, red, light	22	a
" " middling	20	a
" " overweight	18	a
Boston, " slaughter	21	a
" dry hide	21	a
Slaughter Upper in the rough		a

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	35	a
" " " ⅜ "	36	a
" " " ½ "	44	a
Pulled Wool, superfine	43	a
No. 1, Lambs'	37	a
No. 2, "	26	a
No. 3, "	18	a

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	80	a
Camden	75	a
L'Etang, St. George Co's		a
white lump	1 12	a
" 2d quality		a
" common	75	a

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	14 00	a
Good Country, per hundred	95	a
Straw	50	a

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	26	a
2d " " "		a

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 220 lbs, cash	2 50	a

GRINDSTONES.

Per ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	a
do do do finished	28 00	a

Valuable Farm for Sale,

upon the Connecticut River.

SITUATED in Windsor, Vt., about one mile north of the village. Said **Farm** contains about 170 acres, about 50 acres of which is fine alluvial land, and under as high a state of cultivation as any Farm one hundred miles of the same; the balance, pasture, wood and timber land. The **Buildings** are all the conveniences necessary for a family, consisting of a **Mansion House** and **Farm** Barn, 3 large **Barns**, Sheds, Carriage House, Barn, Piggery, &c. &c. Possession will be given at any time after the 20th day of January, 1842. A desirable Farm or residence cannot be found in New England. Inquire of NATHANIEL FAXON, JOHN MEARS, Esq., Dorchester, ALEXANDER WRIGHT, Esq., Lowell, and the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN PETTES.

The first of July would be a favorable time for purchaser to view the Farm and crops.

Windsor, Vt., April 12, 1840. 6mo—apr17

Advertisement Extra!

THE Subscriber having enlarged his store and made a new arrangement in business, would respectfully invite his friends and the public to call and see his splendid stock of **Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Readymade Clothing,** which in point of richness and durability are inferior to none in the city. Ready-made Garments on lower floor—Cloth and Cutting rooms up stairs.

Having engaged the valuable services of Mr. John Band and Mr. A. Thomas, as cutters, he is prepared to make as genteel a Coat, Pants, Vest, or any article pertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe, at **20** or **25** per cent less price than can be purchased elsewhere in the city.

Readers will ask how **I can sell less?** I will answer:—1st. My rent is one half the rent of a building, being wood. 2d. My business is all for delivery of the goods; therefore I am able to buy on quick terms at a small advance. 3d. I purchase goods from first hands in Boston and New York only, and get them from 10 to 15 per centless price than usually paid. 4th. I do not trust one-half of my customers, and make my other customers pay for the time I am trusting.

I ask nothing to show my goods, or to make any thing out to order; and if it does not suit, and is not better than can be purchased elsewhere, I do not ask the purchaser to take it.

N. B. London Fashions received monthly.—Particular attention to the Cutting of Garments.

No. 32 and 34 Ann St., opposite Merchant's Row.

G. W. SIMMONS.

Boston, 3w—5w

New White Carrot.

THE subscriber from White Altringham or Belgian **Carrot Seed**; the most profitable of all cultivation, and in very high estimation both in England and France for its beauty and productiveness. Offered by the subscriber from England, as the most deserving, together with specimens of the roots. $1 50 per lb.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Newton Hill, Newton, April 17. tf

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!

TROUTY & MEARS' **Centre Draught Ploughs,** as advertised in this paper, are for sale at the manufacturers prices by EDMUND W. PEP, Walpole. Also, Stetson's Cast Steel **Hoes,** and Hoe over made *with a Shank.*

Walpole, April 17, 1841. tf

Farm for Sale.

PLEASANTLY situated in the easterly part of Bedford, on the Boston and Lowell road, 14 miles from Boston, and about 11 from Lowell, consisting of 55 acres of **Land,** part of which is of superior quality, adapted to Mowing, Tillage, Orchard, Wood-land and Pasture, with a convenient **Dwelling House,** well fitted up in complete repair, calculated to accommodate one or two families; a good **Barn,** and the other out-houses and out-door conveniences. Also, 10 acres of choice **Mowing Land,** not connected with the above. The Buildings, with the whole, or any part of the Land will be sold as may suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN S. DAVIS, on the premises, or WM. SHUTE, 173 Washington St., Boston.

10—tf

Good opportunity for a Farmer.

THE owner of a Farm in a healthy situation about two miles from the City of Washington, is desirous of obtaining a Superintendant of a Farm. He is for a regularly bred Farmer; and to such an one would offer such favorable terms in money,—rent, fuel, provisions, &c. as to make it an object for a temperate and industrious man to enter into an agreement to take the management of the farm for a term of years.

For further particulars, personal application may be made to JOSEPH WILLARD, No. 20, Court st., Boston.

Boston, 3w. April 10.

Apple Grove Boarding School.

For Young Ladies' and Misses'.

THE **Spring** and **Summer** Term of this School, will commence 4th mo. 21st, 1841, under the tuition of E. G. Wing, who will pay particular attention to the moral, intellectual, and physical education of her pupils.

TERMS — $30 00 for board and tuition, for the common and higher branches of an English education; extra for each additional language.

Dedham, April 10, 1841. 3w.

Corn and Garden-Seed Planter.

THIS implement of husbandry, planned by William Buckminster, and manufactured by D. PROUTY & CO., 19 and 20, North Market street, operates as follows.

Directions for using the Planter.

A horse is attached to the beam, and draws the Planter as he would a plough to furrow over the land. The row of teeth in the beam pulverizes the ground completely, and opens it to receive the seed.

A slide in the bottom of the hopper is drawn out by cogs on the wheel, and lets the seeds drop out and down through the hind tooth, which is hollow, and as the harrow moves on, the fine mould falls in of itself behind the hollow tooth, and buries the corn to any depth we choose; and the wheel behind presses down the earth over the seed.

By turning a screw, the tooth is raised higher, or sunk deeper in the soil, and the seed is buried shallow or deep as we may wish. Another screw shortens or lengthens the slide, so as to let out more or less seed every time it is drawn out.

To plant corn we want in the wheel two cogs which strike the slide, and draw out the seed once in two feet. If one cog only is screwed in, the seed is dropped in hills four feet apart. For turnip, onion, and other small seeds, we screw four cogs into the wheel, and then the hills are dropped one foot apart, the wheel being four feet in circumference.

To large fields, we can fork two Planters together, and one horse can easily draw both. Every mile he advances, he plants one acre—thus he can plant three acres in one hour, or, in a large field, thirty acres in ten hours.

This planter leaves the rows very straight, so that a plough or Cultivator can pass close to the young plants and save much labor of the hand-hoe.

Many have witnessed its operation — among whom are Rufus Brewer, Esq., Col. Wm. Hastings 2d.,—Doctor Simon Whitney, Payson Williams, Esq.

Boston, March 27, 1841. tf.

Day's Improved Axletree.

NC. DAY'S **Patent Improved Axletree,** for Wheel Vehicles of all descriptions. In offering this improved Axletree to the public, the inventor feels a confident assurance that the great advantage it possesses in saving power, wear and tear, and in other respects, is such, as when known, will not fail to secure its extensive and general use.

The Axletree is so constructed as to constantly carry with it a quantity of grease, and when properly attached to the stock and inserted in the hub, (as represented in the above cut,) will prevent all dirt and water from getting in between the Axletree and box, better than anything of the kind, to my knowledge, ever yet before the public, as will be obvious to any one who examines it.

One of the greatest advantages of this improvement is that of effectually preventing the Axletree from becoming dry and heated, and thereby spoiled, which frequently happens with those of the common form.

The inventor having used the common Axletree almost every day for seven years, and those of his own invention for the last year, can assure the public from his own experience, that the means used by him in his improvement for keeping out the dirt and water from the arm of the Axletree, and reservoir which constantly carries with it a quantity of grease, completely answers the purpose, and that the Axletree is thereby effectually prevented from becoming dry and heated.

The inventor having been at considerable expense in perfecting and testing this improved Axeltree, has taken out letters patent for the same, and the public are duly cautioned against any infringements thereon, as they will be strictly noticed by legal prosecutions.

I would further give notice that I have appointed Messrs. David Prouty & Co., Nos. 19 and 20 North Market Street, Boston, my sole agents for the sale of my Axeltrees, who have now on hand and are constantly receiving from the factory a general assortment of them, which are made of the best materials and in a superior style and finish which they will sell at reasonable prices.

N. C. DAY, Patentee.

Lunenburg, March 27, 1841.

The Highest Premium Plough.

PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs,** with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Premiums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums** and **Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

At a through trial of Ploughs at Harlem, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough,** requiring the **Least Draught,** and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and hold the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, a competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, and **Its cheapness.**"

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18½
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	11
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" " Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work. We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only** in the **best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which those ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches—**one tenth more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gases evolved in fermentation. Said stand is situated on the main road from Taunton to Boston, about 12 miles from the latter. The **House** is large, commodious, and in good repair, with an **Ice House** well filled. **Bowling Alleys, Stables,** convenient out-buildings, and three wells of excellent water.

Those desirous of such a situation, will do well to call and examine.

N. B. *This House is only one half a mile from the* Blue Hill, and a very convenient distance from the Punkapoug Pond, on which the Subscriber has three boats for the accommodation of parties of pleasure.

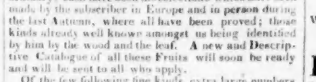
For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

JOHN GERALD.

Canton, March 16, 1841. 2mo—mar20

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c. &c.

Nursery of Wm. Kenrick.



12,000 Pear and Plum Trees. Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received; many kinds of which are alike quite new to our country, and very extraordinary; such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe and in person during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; these kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf. A new and Descriptive Catalogue of all these Fruits will soon be ready and will be sent to all who apply.

Of the few following fine kinds, extra large numbers have been provided for sale; all being very productive kinds, and most of them prodigious bearers, and are therefore calculated for cultivation to great profit on a great and extensive scale: These ripen in succession in the order named.

Jargonelle, ... Aug.	Passe Colmar, . Nov. Feb.
Franconia d'Ete. Aug. Sep.	Glaux Morceau, or the
Williams Bon Chret, or	d'Aremberg of the
Bartlett . . . Aug. Sept.	French . . . . Nov. Feb.
Beurre de l'Amantis Sept.	Easter Beurrre Dec. Ap.
Napoleon . . . . . Oct.	Clion or le Cure, very
Louise Bonne d'Avranches, ... Oct.	large, for baking only, a prodigious bearer.
Marie Louise . . Oct. Nov.	Winter
Duchesse d'Angoleme . . . . . Oct. Nov.	

Peach Trees and Cherry Trees, a collection unrivalled in any former year.

Gooseberries, of first quality, by the dozen or the 100. Apples, Quinces, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. &c.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles &c. Splendid varieties of Moss, Yellow, White Provence, Bengal, Noisette and other Roses. Splendid Tree Peonies and Herbaceous do; Double Dahlias; Rhubarb, new variety, &c. &c.

800 lbs. French Sugar Beet Seed, warranted genuine and growth of 1840.

☞ All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and trees when so ordered will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

NONANTUM HILL, Newton, near Boston, March 1. } eptje—mar6

Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse,

☞ 7 **Merchants' Row, near State Street.**

HOVEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, PLANTS, &c.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the *best quality.* Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes.)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Prouty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Trowels, Sponges
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns)	Scythes, Sickles, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws,
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all kinds,
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	Patridges Patent Forks,
Tree & Bush Pullers,	Axes and Hatchets,
Sugar Mills,	Trace Chains,
Corn Shellers,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Paint Mills,	Pick Axes,
Sausage Machine,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Cheese Presses,	
Hoes, Rakes and Scuffles,	

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every new annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the Bower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $100.

GRASS SEED, RED and WHITE CLOVER, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c. of the best quality.

SEEDS put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* directions for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

GRAPE VINES of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS roots of the finest quality.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 8 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumference.

RASPBERRY AND CURRANT bushes of all kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

DAHLIAS, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

FRUIT TREES of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL Books of all kinds.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application.

☞ Editors who exchange with the *Cultivator*, are requested to give this advertisement eight insertions, and send to the amount of $5 will be sent to their order.

HOVEY & CO.

f13—y

Townsend Female Seminary.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, April 21st.

TUITION—In the common English Branches, including Vocal Music, by an experienced teacher, per twelve weeks, $4 00

Languages, each,	1 50	additional
Drawing and Painting,	1 50	"
Writing,	1 00	"
Music, for 12 lessons and use of Piano Forte,	5 00	"
Twenty-four lessons do,	8 00	"
Board, including washing, per week,	1 50	"

In addition to the foregoing courses of Instruction, there will be several Lectures every week, on various scientific subjects.

The able Board of Instruction now in this Seminary, will continue.

This Seminary is pleasantly situated in Townsend, West Village, Mass., on the stage route from Boston and Lowell, to Keene, N. H.

The Seminary building is large and convenient. It is furnished with a good Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, a Reading Room, and a collection of Minerals, Fossils, &c.

The Trustees and friends of this Institution aim to render it, in every respect, a School of the first order, and a delightful resort for Young Ladies who wish to receive a thorough and finished education.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

A. G. STICKNEY, Secretary.

Townsend, Feb. 24.

REFERENCES—Rev. Dr. Sharp, Rev. E. Thresher, Rev. William Hague, S. G. Shipley, Esq., William Beals, Esq., Boston; Rev. Thomas Whittemore, and Joel Giles, Esq., Cambridge; Caleb Parker, Esq., Roxbury; Rev. L. Porter, and Rev. Mr. Ballard, Lowell.

3w—apr3

Tavern and Farm---For Sale.

THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied for many years, by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situate in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, nine miles from the City, consisting of about seventy-five acres of excellent land, well watered, and properly apportioned to tillage, mowing, pasture and orcharding, including about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and commodious, and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. The situation is high and salubrious, commanding a beautiful prospect, and is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston, for the Agriculturalist, or for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century. The buildings and part of the land would be sold if desired.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, April 3, 1841. tf.

New Goods.

E. H. WARREN has just received a fresh supply of **Fashionable Goods,** which he now offers for sale at unusually low prices, viz: Superfine English and German Broadcloths, various colors; Low priced do; Cassimeres; Double Milled Satinetts, Doeskins; Vestings, new styles; Plain and Ribbed Gambroons; Drillings; Napolitans; Alapines; Plain and Figured Mousselaine de Laines, all prices; Silk Velvets; Linens; Flannels; Italian Cravats; Neck Stocks; Suspenders; Hosiery and Gloves in great variety; rich medium and low priced French, English and American Prints; Light and Dark Plain and Figured Silks; Lastrings; Sinchaws; Sarsnets; Shawls; Honiton Veils; Rich Garniture and Cap Ribbons; Bonnet Linings; Laces; Silk and Cotton Nettings; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Scarfs; Medrias; Lawns; Colored Table Covers; Damask do; Wollen, Hemp, and List Carpeting; also, Domestic Goods of every description. All of which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be purchased in Boston or Worcester.

Framingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

Ploughs and Grass Seed.

THE Subscriber has on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Prouty & Co.'s celebrated Premium **Ploughs.** Also, Cultivators, Shovels, Hoes, Partridge's Manure Forks, &c. &c.

Herds Grass, Red Top and Clover **Seed,** together with a great variety of Garden and Flower Seeds.

Best Family Groceries.

Teas, Coffee, Molasses, Sugars, &c., of superior quality, and at low prices.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of **Furniture,** Feathers, Looking Glasses, Trunks, Paper Hangings, Bandboxes, etc. Purchasers are invited to call and examine.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

For Sale, a Farm,

IN the pleasant town of Concord, Mass., 18 miles from Boston, and 14 from Lowell. It contains about 100 acres of good **Land,** 20 of which is wood-land, and the remainder is divided into lots of Tillage, Mowing, Pasturing and Orcharding, and mostly fenced with stone wall. It has a good supply of never failing water, and good and convenient buildings on the same, pleasantly situated on the county road leading from Concord to Harvard, about 1½ miles west of the Court House, and the same distance from the Factory Village, and near the District School-House.

For further information inquire of the Subscribers, on the premises.

S. & L. HOSMER.

Concord, March 19, 1841. 6w

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

CONSTANTLY receiving, Ladies, Misses', and Children's **Shoes,** of every variety. Also Gentlemen's thick and thin **Boots** and **Shoes,** from the best manufacturers, which are offered for sale at 10 per cent less than City prices.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

Mole Skin Hats.

A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by

J. M. SHERBURNE.

No. 12, Washington Street.

may 9

For Sale, or to Let,

A LARGE and valuable **Farm,** situated about 35 miles from Portland, Maine. The **Estate** consists of between **650** and **850** acres of excellent **Land,** well divided into **Mowing, Pasture, Tillage** and **Woodland.** A portion of the **Land** is in a high state of cultivation; about 125 tons of **English Hay** is cut at one cropping. The land is very favorable for Corn, as it is not subject to early frosts; Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, and Roots, are natural to the Soil; the whole Farm is thoroughly fenced, and the **Buildings** are large and convenient, and consist of a large two story **House,** 50 by 40, most thoroughly finished, with every convenience, together with 5 large **Barns,** all of which are in most excellent order, part of them being new. The **Farm** is now stocked with about 50 head of Cattle, and 80 Sheep, and is supposed to be capable of keeping double the present stock, and in case it should be let one condition would be that at least 50 more Cows should be added, as it is well adapted for a dairy Farm. The Farm lies near a large Village; Schools, Churches, Mills and Stores are within one half a mile of the Estate. It would be sold low, with all the stock, for cash, or productive property would be received in part pay, or it would be leased, Stock, Tools, &c., on favorable terms. For particulars, apply to CHARLES McINTIER, No. 5 Exchange Street.

5w—mar20

A Rare Chance.

Tavern and Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber having been engaged at Inn keeper a number of years, and wishing to retire, now offers for sale the well known stand called the **Cherry Tavern,** to which is attached a **Farm,** containing about 40 acres, in a high state of cultivation. It is well stocked with a fine growth of **Fruit Trees,** viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry, a good proportion of which are young and of the richest quality. Also, some fine beds of **English Strawberries.** Said stand is situated on the main road from Taunton to Boston, about 12 miles from the latter. The **House** is large, commodious, and in good repair, with an **Ice House** well filled. **Bowling Alleys, Stables,** convenient out-buildings, and three wells of excellent water.

Those desirous of such a situation, will do well to call and examine.

N. B. *This House is only one half a mile from the* Blue Hill, and a very convenient distance from the Punkapoug Pond, on which the Subscriber has three boats for the accommodation of parties of pleasure.

For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

JOHN GERALD.

Canton, March 16, 1841. 2mo—mar20

Farm and Tavern.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, 150 acres of Upland and Marsh; a great part of it is first rate farming lands, situated in Chelsea, bounded about half a mile on Chelsea Beach, distant four miles from Boston by the Turnpike, and about ten minutes ride by the Eastern Railroad, which runs through a part of it; the situation is one of the best in the vicinity of Boston for a **Public House,** for which it has been occupied for some years, and with a good run of custom, and with some improvement can be made very profitable; there is an abundant supply of sea manure that comes on the beach, and but a short distance to haul it; there is also a large quantity of Sand on the premises, suitable for all Mason work, which being near the city, would pay a team well for hauling. The above Farm would be sold or exchanged for one of less value. There are two good markets for all the produce that could be raised upon the premises; one at Winnisemmet village, about two miles, the other at East Boston. Apply to JOHN FENNO, Chelsea.

Chelsea, January 12, 1841. tf—jan16

For Sale.

ONE of the most pleasant and productive **Farms,** in the County of Worcester, situated at Bolton, about half a mile from the centre of the town, on the great road to Boston. It contains about **140 Acres,** with **Two Dwelling Houses,** one **Barn 80** feet long and **36** feet wide, with very convenient out buildings. All the buildings are in good condition. This farm will recommend itself to any person who may visit it. Conditions of payment will be made easy if desired.

JOSEPH HILDRETH.

Bolton, March 20, 1841. 6w. *

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 8, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1½ to 2½ inch mensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice.

J. K. MILLER.

oct 17— y

Apple Trees.

THE Subscriber has a choice lot of Apple Trees for sale in his Nursery in Sherburne. These are Baldwins, Greenings, Russetts, Porters, Orange Sweetings, Newton Pippins, &c. Prices according to quality.

MICAH LELAND.

Sherburne, March 13, 1841. 8w

C. W. Brabrook,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12mo—oct7

Lemon Syrup Labels.

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this office. june 13

Dentistry.

A. BALL, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to **34 Tremont Row,** where he will continue to perform all useful operations, necessary for the preservation of the **Teeth.** Having devoted himself, for several years, exclusively to **Dental Surgery,** and having had extensive experience in all its branches, he hopes to be able to meet the just expectations of those who may need his services. 13w—march6

Neck Stock Manufactory.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 12 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored **Summer Stocks;** plain and figured Satins. Very thin and easy **Satin Stocks,** made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

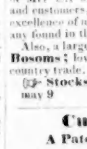
Also, a large assortment of very fine **Dickeys** and **Bosoms;** low priced **Stocks** of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ **Stocks** made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

Cure for Rupture.

A Patented Improved Instrument



IS now for sale in Boston, for the cure of **Rupture** or **Hernia.** In all cases where it does not secure the Rupture, and is not perfectly easy to the patient, the money will be returned. In many cases it will effect a cure. Please call and examine the certificates from fifteen of the first physicians in the country; also many certificates from those who have been cured—one in particular, Mr. E. D. Woodward, who had been afflicted for nine years, which was a remarkable case; after wearing it a few weeks it effected a perfect cure; he then sold it to Mr. Elisha Steel, an old gentleman of 60, who expected only temporary relief, but to his astonishment it effected a cure. It is the best article now in use. Price, $3½ and $4. Also, the same article for infants and youths. For sale only at WM. BROWN'S, druggist, corner of Elliot and Washington Sts., Boston. Also for sale, **Trusses** of six different manufactories—price $1 50 to $2 50.

Persons who are not in immediate want will find it to their advantage to preserve the advertisement. A room is furnished to apply the instrument.

feb6—ey6m

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the **Farm** on which he now resides, situated in the easterly part of Oxford, about two miles from the Railroad Depot and centre of the village, containing about 200 acres of land, nearly all of which is of first rate quality, and almost wholly fenced with good stone wall, about 40 acres of said farm is wood and timber land, the residue is well apportioned for the various purposes of agriculture; the tillage and mowing lots lay very compact, and nearly equal distance from the buildings, not exceeding 50 rods to any lot. The buildings are a large two story House, 55 by 30 feet, commodious for two families, with a large Wood House adjoining, three Barns, making in all over 130 by the average width of 30 feet, with a large Granary and Shed connecting the same; a large Carriage House and Shed connected, Hog House, Ash House, &c. in good repair.

The farm is well watered in all parts, and has a good supply of various kinds of fruit. The whole may be had for $6000, or any part in that proportion, on liberal terms. Any one wishing to purchase can learn further particulars by calling on the Subscriber, on the premises.

STEPHEN DAVIS.

Oxford, Feb. 13, 1841. tf

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture **Ploughs** of Prouty & Mears, and Hitchcock's Patents, together with repairs for the same, which he will warrant equal to any in the market. He keeps constantly on hand for sale all sizes of the above named **Ploughs, Cultivators, &c.,** and should be happy to receive a share of public patronage.

AMOS SHED.

Chelmsford, Feb. 9, 1841. tf—feb13

Jayne's Hair Tonic.

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, New York, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

HAMILTON, N. Y. Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in a rapid progress of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of my head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times since the commencement of using the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when it was cut. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (another all the HAIR REMEDIES which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it WILL MAKE THE HAIR GROW, and no mistake, at least on some heads.

GEO. W. EATON,

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, and SOLOMON CARTER, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston. Also by S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, corner of Merrimac and John streets, and G. H. Carlton & Co., City Hall, Lowell; J. H. Marshall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton; T. J. Farnsworth, Haverhill; Jabez Hill, Millbury; and Dorr, Howland & Co., Worcester. 6mo—dec5

Abdominal Supporter.

Important to Females.

DR. CHAPIN, respectfully announces to those laboring under Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, that his *Abdominal Supporter and Elastic Belt,* which has been recently much improved, will be found to afford the requisite relief, even in the most uncomfortable cases. It has been favorably noticed in various Medical and Surgical Journals, and has received the approbation of the Medical Faculty of Boston and New York, for its utility, ease, and simplicity of application.

The apparatus can be applied as an article of Dress, to preserve an erect form, and may be easily worn and fitted by the patient herself, on reading the directions which accompany the instrument. Its anatomical construction renders it superior to any invention of the kind before offered to the public. It is so adapted that the springs and pads afford very desirable support to weakness in the Abdomen, Back, and Loins, of which complaint is so much made.

Females suffering from debility of this kind, will obtain effectual relief from the use of this instrument, when all other contrivances have failed.

The Supporter and Belt have been employed in a variety of cases with great satisfaction, and in many instances have effected cures. Prices to vary from $2 to $7, according to finish. Perineum, or under strap, (extra) at 76c to $1 25.

☞ References will be given to some of the principal Physicians of this city, relative to the utility of this instrument, among whom are Drs. Warren, Channing, Ware, Flint, and others, whose certificates have been received.

LADIES can receive attention from a female, if desired.

N. B. Persons ordering the Instrument, will state the case, and measure directly around, two inches below the top of the hip bone. It can be had on trial, and exchanged until a suitable fit is obtained.

Manufactured and sold by A. F. BARTLETT, AGENT, No. 16 Howard, near Court St., Boston.

feb6—3mo

Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones.

B. F. WHITE, No. 77 Milk Street, Boston, imports direct from the manufacturers, and keeps constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of all kinds of **Bolting Cloths,** warranted best quality. Millers can be supplied at lower prices than at any other place in the United States. Also, **Burr Mill Stones.**

dec12 6mo

Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "at home" who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN DAVIS

nov 28—tf

Poudrette.

THE New York Poudrette Company offer this valuable article to Farmers, Gardeners, and Florists, who desire a cheap and convenient fertilizer, that contains no foul seeds. It is inodorous, and may be carried on board of vessels or steamboats, in barrels or bags, without offence.

It has been used by many farmers on Long Island, for three successive seasons; and during the past season also, used extensively in New Jersey and some parts of New England—and in all cases where reports have reached us, with entire satisfaction.

A small pamphlet has recently been published, containing letters and statements from those who have used Poudrette prepared by this company—it which are many interesting facts in relation to the manner of applying it, and also as to its relative value with other manures.

This Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, in May, 1839, for 20 years. SHARES in the Company are one hundred dollars each, which entitle the holder to one hundred bushels of Poudrette annually, during the term of the charter, *unexpired,* as a *dividend* or *return* for his investment; which, when received, will be in full of all claim on the Company. The dividends are payable into bushels each *spring* and *fall,* annually.

Present price of Poudrette 35 cents a bushel—*heaped measure*—and at *this* price, the shareholder will receive back his investment, with *ten* per cent. interest, every four years. The price will more probably be *higher* than lower, as the demand increases.

☞ A few shares may yet be had at their par value—which will be entitled to a Spring dividend—on application to the subscriber, at the office of the Company, 120 *Nassau street;* or on the receipt of one hundred dollars by mail, a certificate will be made out, and forwarded according to direction, the same as if the applicant was present.

Shareholders furnish their own casks, or barrels, but their dividends are to be delivered on board of vessel in this city—free of cartage. Purchasers will be charged *extra* for barrels, or bags, but not for cartage, except when two or three barrels only are ordered.

Poudrette

POETRY.

[From the Quincy Patriot.]

"A. A."

I told her that her marble brow,
O'er which her auburn locks were straying,
Was like a drift of purest snow,
Where golden sunset rays are playing.

I told her that her soft blue eyes
Would shame the brightest spheres of heav'n,
That light the chambers of the skies,
Upon a moonless summer even.

I swore no sunny cloud could vie,
In snowy whiteness with her bosom;
And that her cheeks had stole their dye,
From wild rose and magnolia blossom.

I vowed that unto her alone,
My burning heart had worship given;
That should she on its homage frown,
'Twould then to dark despair be driven.

And then I gazed upon her form,
And pressed her small white hand with fervor,
And asked her if mid calm or storm,
She would be mine, and mine forever!

And then I swore I'd keep my vows,
As true as rule, or square, or plummet;
But—she placed her finger on her nose,
And told me that—I "COULD'NT COME IT!"

[From the Mechanic and Farmer.]

Sonnet—A Fresh Morning.

It is a noisy morning: yet the sky
Looks down as bright as on a summer's day.
The ocean curling as in wanton play,
Doth bear her bosom to Apollo's eye,
And every whispering wind that flutters by
Seems like a spirit charged to greet the day,
And duly hurries ow'r the East—away:
For there the sun, seen o'er the mountain high,
Comes smiling on the world. The fruit, the flowers,
Earth, heaven, the sea, and oh! the heart of man,
And all that came within His mighty plan
Fling back the glance in joy: and from her bower
The spirit of MEDITATION comes, to see
All nature join in social jubilee.

Foxborough.

This town lies 24 miles S. S. W. of Boston and about twenty miles from Providence. It was formerly a part of Stoughton but was set off and incorporated by its present name in 1770. It is watered by Rumford and Cocasset rivers, branches of the Taunton, on which are mills of various kinds.

The face of the country here is rather level and much of the soil is light and has the appearance of having been cropped excessively with grain, without any rotation tending to replenish it with vegetable matter. The first crops here were undoubtedly good but like most of our lands which were easily tilled, they were kept exclusively in grain too long, and a different course must now be pursued — Even the rich valleys of Ohio are rapidly growing poor under a system of severe cropping, and all the settlers of the West will find they must adopt a more prudent system of farming.

There are good farms in Foxborough and there are men who are zealously engaged in making improvements on them; they have become satisfied they must adopt an improved system of husbandry, and having good markets for their produce they need not fear to make the necessary outlay to render all their farms productive.

Foxborough enjoys a pure air, and if long life is evidence of a healthy climate many instances may be adduced to prove this a healthy town. John Shepherd who died in Attleboro' in 1803, at the age of *one hundred and nine years*, was a native of this town. He retained all his faculties of mind and body, except his eyesight, to the last, and was able to walk till a few days before his death. He was a man of cheerful disposition, witty and quick of apprehension. He was deprived of his sight during the night and was not aware of the fact till the next morning when he sought in vain for daylight. He could distinctly recollect events that had occurred a century before. He had a son and several daughters. One of his daughters, Mrs Mary Warren of Wrentham, who died in 1828, lived to the age of ninety-seven. She abstained almost wholly from animal food, and drank no tea nor coffee.

Foxborough has done quite its share in the manufacturing business. In 1837 there were two cotton and two woollen mills and one air and cupola furnace. Boots, shoes, leather, iron castings, straw bonnets, shovels, hoes, spades and forks, are made here; but the most profitable of these is the bonnet manufacture in which this town has excelled. This and many of the towns in Norfolk county have found a neat and lucrative employment for their children in making bonnets for distant markets, and some females in their teens have earned as much in a season as the stoutest laboring man. The value of all the manufactures amounted in one year to the sum of $231,156. More than half of this amount was from the bonnet business. In the centre of the town are two churches, one Congregational and one Baptist, and a village of twenty-five well built houses. The Rev. Thomas Kendall the first minister, was ordained here in 1756.

There is a singular monument partly built of granite, standing in the grave yard. In order to read the inscription it is necessary to raise the lid or cover which is turned up like the lid of a tea-pot. The cover is of iron, and the date, 1810, is cut upon it. The following inscription is on it.

"This monument was erected by Dr. N. Miller, to the memory of his friend, Mr Zadoc Howe who died 1819, aged 77, and who fought under the great Washington.—

To those who view, before you're gone
Be pleased to put this cover on."

1810.

The number of inhabitants in 1840 was 1294—in 1837 it was 1116—617 to a church.

Troubles of Old and Young.

We often hear the old and middle-aged speak with contempt of the sorrows of youth. "The young" they say, "can have a few real griefs. It is for us, experienced in human difficulties and burdened with many charges, to complain of the cares of life." There is more of overweening self love than of true philosophy in this proposition. Experience in the world is too apt to chill and contract the heart, deadening its generous sympathies, and narrowing its affections. As we increase in age, we ripen in selfishness; and hence it is that the old think so little of the calamities of the young and so much of their own. With the various evils and reverses of fortune to which mankind are liable, the old are, of course, more familiar to the young; but they are not, therefore more entitled to the gloomy privilege of acquaintance with care.—Adversity takes many shapes and those ideal ones in which it often appears to the fanciful and sensitive minds of youth are not the least terrible of its forms, nor the less baneful in their effects on happiness because the cold eye of age can disenchant them of their horrors. There is no kind of misfortune which is thought so frivolous by the old as a young person's first disappointment in her affections; but there is neither charity nor justice in this idea.

A young and guileless woman, for instance, won by amiable qualities, possibly real, probably imaginary, yields up her heart to its first passion, imperceptibly to herself, perhaps, and secretly from all but the favored object, who is never wholly deceived. Her tenderness, modest, yet most earnest, is forever finding or creating in him some new quality in which to glory. He is her daily thought and nightly dream; far more, be it conceded, than any earthly object should ever be. Her naive delicacy at times reproaches her that her heart should be thus absorbed in a sentiment which her tongue would not dare to confess. She struggles to subdue it, and it conquers her; and more than ever she cherishes it in her inmost soul—in a soul still hallowed by good and spotless thoughts, into which the earthly idol was not admitted till freed by her fancy from the dross of human frailty and endowed with more than mortal attributes. Her life is bound up in him; hopes of youth, that sweet false prophet, whispers it a life of almost cloudless serenity. At this crowning moment, probably, the storm is nearest. It breaks, and overwhelms her. The interdiction well or ill judged, of parents—the falsehood or misfortune of the lover, blights the young promise of her mind, and blights it, perhaps forever. This is no uncommon case; but the poor victim of disappointment thus crushed where her sensibility was keenest, has no claim to the pity of the wise and aged, because "she has sustained no real loss, incurred none of the real cares of life!" A wider charity affords a juster view.

Faith of an Indian Mother.

The following is an extract from the third volume of Mr. Bancroft's History:

"If a mother loses her babe, she would cover it with bark, and envelope it anxiously with soft beaver skins; at the burial place she would put by its side, its cradle, its beads and its rattles; and as the last service of maternal love, would draw milk from her bosom in a cup of bark, and burn it in the fire, that her infant might still find nourishment on its solitary journey to the land of shades.—Yet the new born babe would be buried, not as usual, on the scaffold, but by the wayside, so that its spirit might secretly steal into the bosom of some passing matron, and be born again under happier auspices. On burying her daughter, the Chippeway mother adds not snow shoes, and beads, and moccasins, only, but (sad emblems of woman's lot in the wilderness) the carrying belt and the paddle. 'I know my daughter will be restored to me' she said, as she clipped a lock of hair as a memorial, 'by this lock of hair I shall discover her, for I shall take it with me,' alluding to the day when she, too, with her carrying belt and paddle, and the relic of her child should pass the grave to the dwelling place of her ancestors."

ARTESIAN WELLS. The city of Paris has at length succeeded in procuring water from an Artesian Well, which has for several years been in progress at Grenelle, at an expense of 160,000 francs.—The boring instrument, after having reached the enormous depth of 560 metres (1837 English feet,) reached the water, which immediately sprung up in abundance to the top of the bore. This operation has resolved a highly interesting geological problem, and proves that a body of water exists under the green chalk strata which forms the bed of the environs of Paris.

THE HEIGHT OF IMITATION. Wooden cakes, beautifully frosted, and mahogony doughnuts, are advertised to be let for parties, in one of the Bangor papers.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Messrs GALES & SEATON:—In looking over the vast multitude of visitors at the Capitol yesterday, my eye rested upon Gen. MILLER, of Massachusetts, and I was astonished as well as gratified to find that he was still able to bear the fatigues of office.

As the noble hearted General moved along, scarcely touched by the fangs of time, I was irresistibly carried in imagination to the battle ground of Bridgewater, and at the height at the head of Lundy's Lane. Presuming that a sketch of an incident in that gallant action would not be uninteresting to your readers at the present, I have taken the liberty to enclose you the following, which I trust you will publish.

Yours, very Respectfully, D.

Washington, March 5.

"I'll Try Sir!"

An Incident of the Battle of Bridgewater.

On the 25th of July 1814, the bloody battle of Bridgewater and Lundy's Lane took place near the banks of Niagara.—It was six o'clock, and a sultry evening, when the British forces under General Drummond advanced to meet the American columns; a more deadly contest never raged on the soil of our beloved country than that which then commenced; the roar of the neighboring cataract lost itself in the booming of the cannon—the voices of many waters and the voices of battle sang *bass together*—and the dead slept in sweet forgetfulness upon the moonlit hill. The first brigade under Gen Scott, with Towson's artillery and a body of cavalry, sustained the attack of the British army for an hour unaided. Gen Ripley with fresh troops now arrived and relieved Gen. Scott, while the latter, with his exhausted brigade formed a reserve in the rear. The British Artillery had taken post on an eminence at the head of Lundy's Lane, and were pouring forth a most deadly fire on the Americans. Gen. Brown, the commander of the American forces, seeing the terrible havoc made by the enemy's cannon, concluded that it was necessary to dislodge them or retreat. It was a dreadful duty. The troops that were to march up Lundy's Lane might well say their prayers, and make their will before moving. It was certain death to every second man of the forlorn hope. As the commanding General rode along the foot of the hill, he saw the brave Col. Miller advancing at the head of his newly raised regiment, for further orders. He rode up to him. "Will you advance and capture that battery?" said the General. "I WILL TRY SIR!" said the modest Colonel. The General rode on, and the regiment gallantly wheeled and moved up Lundy's Lane. At every rod the artillery on the height sent its messengers of death through the dense column; but still there was no flinching. The voice of the noble Miller, as he waved his sword before the bloody gap, was heard uttering the short and impressive orders, "steady men,—close ranks—march!" Around him, the flower of his regiment fell like withered leaves of autumn; but he heeded not his loss; he was ordered to take the battery on the hill and he intended to do it. He advanced, therefore, coolly and steadily to his object. Amidst a tremendous blaze of artillery, and at the point of the bayonet he carried the height. It was a gallant deed. I have never heard of its equal except at the siege of San Sebastian. It was superior in temerity to Bonaparte's attack upon Little Gibralter, at Toulon, because Miller had no covering for his troops in case of a retreat. It was a dead march to glory, yea, at every step the rear rank trod upon the dead and dying; and the groans of suffering humanity mingled in with the hoarse rattle of the drum. When the conqueror, with his remnant of a regiment trod upon the heights at the head of Lundy's Lane, and turned the cannon upon the astonished enemy, a death struggle ensued between the American and British armies. "These guns will decide the battle; they must be regained, or the army of Britain will be cut to pieces, and, if regained, the Americans will be conquered." Such were the thoughts of each General. Now came the iron grip of war. A terrible conflict raged upon the height; and when the morning sun arose upon Bridgewater, 1,000 soldiers,—friends and foes, lay sleeping in gory death upon the hill side in Lundy's Lane. Surely, the battle of Bridgewater will never be forgotten by the patriot, the historian, or the poet; and while the laurels of a Scott and a Ripley are green and unfading, let us not forget that the gallant Miller is alive, and that his country owes him a debt of gratitude which she can never repay. She, however, can say with her children when asked to aid him, as the hero said at Bridgewater to his commander when called upon to render him service, "I will try, sir." LET HER TRY, for the sake of her honor; and may the day never dawn when the hero of Lundy's Lane shall be forgotten by an American citizen. We glory in the services of the brave. May the laurel circle the victor's brow in life, and at last hang upon a broken column over a deathless tomb! Reader the hero of Lundy's Lane is beside you! D.

A Coroner's Inquest.

An Inquest was held yesterday afternoon, by Coroner Pratt, on the body of a young man, name unknown, found floating in Charles River, near the Western Avenue. He was dressed in a blue broadcloth jacket, figured vest, grey mixed pants, black stock, calf boots, flannel under shirts and drawers, and was supposed to be twenty or twenty-five years of age. He had brown hair, and had apparently been in the water several weeks, as the flesh was much decayed on the face and hands. Further information may be had of the Coroner.

Verdict—Death by some cause unknown to the Jury.

About Contentment.

"Put after all, what matter whether you step behind a coach, or go into it, if happy in your lot." The foregoing sentence we found some time since in one of our periodicals, we forget which; but we remember that it was written by either a Paris or a London correspondent. It reads well, sounds pretty, and is redolent of resignation and contentment, but we are not sure it contains the best doctrine in the world—that which is best suited to the world as it is. If all without exception were imbued with the spirit of the golden rule, if there were no oppressors, schemers, knaves, tyrants, deceivers, cheats, rogues, rascals, &c., and each did all to others what he desired all others should do unto him, then all would be content; none would be in any sense, either literally or metaphorically, obliged to step behind the coach of another, earth would be a Paradise, and all its inhabitants would be equal and happy. But such is not the state of the world, and he that desires to perform the journey of life after the manner of anything better than a foot ball must not be content to step behind the coach, so long as there is a probability that he can by any honest efforts get into it. If indeed circumstances beyond his control should compel him to step up behind, we would not counsel that species of discontent that would render his position uncomfortable, and himself unhappy. In fact there is no good reason why he might not be as happy in his subordinate condition of a footman, as it is possible for man to be, and at the same time not be contented in it; unless indeed the constitution of society be such as to render his elevation impossible; then in truth he would feel the weight of condemnation without consciousness of crime.—But where society is so constituted, and the public institutions of such a nature, that the way to the highest points of social and civil distinction is open alike to all, the most humble may try to rise, he may be imperfectly contented with his condition, and yet not unhappy. He may desire to go forward and upward, and be contented with his position as a means, but at the same time dissatisfied with it as an end. In this there is no inconsistency, on the contrary, it is perfectly consistent with that law of nature by which man is constituted a progressive being, and on which depends the improvement of the human race. The contrary doctrine is opposed to all improvements whether of mind, body or estate, would destroy all the physical and mental energies of those adopting it, and compel them to remain ignorant and idle, and as a consequence to become vicious. It is a bad doctrine for any country, and is utterly at war with this. It might suit very well for those on the lower rounds of the ladder.

Old English.

Wickliff's Translation of the Prodigal Son.

Our common version of the Bible was made in the reign of James the first.—The earliest English translation was Wickliff's finished in 1381. Wickliff's translation of the Prodigal Son, is considered an example of the best English style at that time. Wickliff's English, obsolete as the orthography is, is unintelligible: and this specimen serves to illustrate the change produced in our language in the two centuries which elapsed between the reigns of Richard II. and James I. of England.

"A man had twey sones, and the yonger of them seide to the fadir, 'Fadir, geve me the porcioun of catel that falith to me;' and he departide to him the catel. And not aftir manye dayes, whanne alle thingis werein gederid togider, the yongere sone went forth in a pilgrimage into a fer cuntree, and there he wasted his goodis in lyving lecherously. And after that he hadde endit alle thingis, a strong hungur was made in that cuntree, and he bigan to haue nede. And he went and drough him at oon of the cyteseynes of that cuntree, and he sent him into his toun to feed swyn. And he covitede to fille his womb of the coddis that the hoggis eeten, and no man gaf him. And he turnede agen into himsilf, and saide, How manye hirid men of my fadir's had plente of loowes and I perisch here thorou hungur? I schal rise up and go to my fadir, and I schal seye to him, 'Fadir, I haue synned into heuene and before thee, and now I am not worthi to be clepid thi sone: make me as oon of thin hirid men. [National Ægis.

Police Court.

Charles J. Hadley has been known to many of our citizens for some years past, as a hair-dresser. His history is but one among thousands which are constantly presented for our consideration, and which ought to serve as warnings for us in the journey of life:

Starting under favorable circumstances, he was prospered in business, married, avowed himself a believer in the principles of the Christian religion, and connected himself with a Baptist Church in this city. Things went on well until he acquired habits of intemperance. Then his shop was neglected, his family was rendered unhappy: out late at night, he frequently lodged in the watch house.—Friends have remonstrated with him, the church has reproved, but all to no purpose.

Once he has been before the Court and fined; again he was complained of as a common drunkard; and would have gone to the House of Correction, but in consequence of a broken arm the court ordered him to the Alms House. To day he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the House of Correction for five months. [Mail of Tuesday.

WELL PAID. By the report of the committee of the stockholders of the U. S. Bank, recently made at Philadelphia, it appears that Mr. Jaudon receive for his services, during the brief period of his agency, the neat little sum of three hundred and eighty three thousand dollars!

Diabolical Act.

The Bay State Democrat of Monday evening states that an act of a singular and most diabolical character, was perpetrated in Cambridge Port last week.—The circumstances attending the case, so far as we have been able to learn them are these. A young man named Mortimer Tappan, about twenty years old, [son of the Rev. Mr Tappan, an Orthodox clergyman, residing at Cambridge Port] who has been employed as clerk in the store of Messrs Cushing & Wilkinson, of this city, had been paying his addresses to a young lady by the name of Nancy Felton, the daughter of a poor but respectable mechanic in Cambridge Port. The parents of young Tappan it is said were objected to the match.

On Fast evening, Tappan called on Miss Felton and invited her to take a walk which invitation she accepted. During the walk, he observed that he had some excellent figs, which had been sent him by an uncle or some friend at a distance and offered her one—which she took and commenced eating it. She soon noticed that it tasted very peculiarly, and remarked so to Tappan who replied that the fruit was a new and very fine kind. She had eaten about half of the fig; and the other half she preserved. During the walk she began to feel ill, and on her return home was taken violently sick. A physician was sent for, who, from the symptoms manifested, declared she had been poisoned. Half of the fig was produced, and it was found to contain a large quantity of Spanish Flies.

On Friday the young lady continued dangerously ill, and on Saturday morning a warrant was issued for the arrest of Tappan. He was taken and put under $1,000 bonds for his appearance before a Justice in the afternoon. On examination he was bound over, in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas in Middlesex County. We understand the young lady is still severely ill. The scoundrel who committed this act, whether with the intent to murder or for the more hellish purpose of ruining the character of one whom he professed to love, is still at large, and the smallness of the bonds, under which he is put, makes it probable that they will be paid by his friends, and he make his escape from justice. Tappan was a member of the Orthodox Church at Cambridge Port. [Mail.

Supposed Murder and Arson.

On Tuesday night last, about dusk, a small hut, built not long since by Jacob and Peter Williamson, near Pea Shore, about five miles from Camden, N. J., was discovered to be on fire. When the cabin was first reached after the alarm, Peter one of the brothers, was found lying on the floor apparently insensible from the effects of drink, while the flames were consuming a mass of rubbish in a farther corner of the room. When he was roused from his stupor he showed signs of having been recently severely handled, as his face and eyes were much swollen and bruised. He denied any knowledge of the whereabouts of his brother, and it was not until the flames were subdued and the smoke cleared away, that the remains of the unfortunate man were discovered, so disfigured that it was almost impossible to recognise them. It is supposed that the brothers became intoxicated, and quarrelled, and fought—and Peter, getting the ascendancy, revenged himself on the other by cutting his throat with a razor, one being found under the ashes completely clotted with blood—and then to avoid detection, he threw the lifeless body among the rubbish and set it on fire. Peter has been examined before a magistrate at Camden, and fully committed to take his trial at the June term of the Court, to be held at Woodbury, N. J.

SINGULAR DEATH. The following particulars were related to us by Eli Tarbell Esq., of Smithville, Chenango county.—A young man by the name of Harlow Carson, of that town, started, on the 12th inst., in pursuit of a fox and followed it until near night, when he drove it into a hole. He then went to a neighbor and borrowed an axe stating that he would bring it back in a short time. He did not return; but no apprehension was felt for his safety until Sunday morning the 14th, when search was made. His body was found about 30 rods in the woods. He was lying on the snow with his face downward, lifeless with his dog by his side. His hat, mittins and axe were found a few feet from the body.—It is supposed that he became lost, and wandered through the woods the two nights and one day previous to their finding the body. This supposition is confirmed by the fact; that the body and articles above named were not covered by the snow which had fallen several inches during Saturday. [Binghampton Republican.

The Nashville Whig states that Thomas L. Bubb, Book-keeper in the Union Bank of that city, was thrown into jail on the 27th ult. on the charge of feloniously embezzling the funds of the Bank, by false entries, and of purloining from the vault, one or more packages of the circulating notes of the institution, amounting to about eighteen thousand dollars; to the first of which charges, he confessed on judicial examination.

DRAKE, the murderer of Mr James Scott and family, in Southampton county, Va., some few months since, was tried on Friday last, and the case given to the jury in the evening of that day, who, after an absence of ten minutes, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

MARYLAND BANKS. Those banks in Maryland which were liable to a penalty of 12 per cent for the non-payment of specie on their notes, have been released from the penalty until the year 1845, by a law which has just passed the Legislature.

Whitewashing Extraordinary.

The Rev. Mr. Williams, whose [illegible] to the South Seas was noticed [illegible] Herald a few days ago, gives in [illegible] his narratives a laughable account [illegible] effect produced on the natives of [illegible] the islands, by a successful attempt [illegible] had been made to convert the co[illegible] their shores into lime. After [illegible] laughed at the process of burning, [illegible] they believed was to cook the co[illegible] food, what was their astonishment, [illegible] in the morning they found the mis[illegible]ry's cottage glittering in the risin[illegible] white as snow! They danced, they [illegible] they shouted, they screamed for [illegible] The whole island was soon in com[illegible] given up to wonder and curiosity. [illegible] *Bon-ton* immediately voted the white [illegible] a cosmetic and a Kalydor, and [illegible]tively, happy did many a swarthy co[illegible] consider herself, could she enhance [illegible] charms by a dab of the white brush. [illegible] now party spirit ran high, as it will [illegible] more civilized countries, as to wh[illegible] or who was not entitled to a prefe[illegible] One party urged their superior ran[illegible] riches; a second got the brush and [illegible] determined at all events to keep it; [illegible] a third to overturn the whole, that [illegible] might obtain some of the sweets. [illegible] They did not scruple to rob each [illegible] of the little share that some had be[illegible] happy as to procure. But soon new [illegible] was prepared, and in one week, [illegible] hut, a domestic utensil, a war club, [illegible] garment, but was white as snow; no [illegible] inhabitant but what had his skin p[illegible] with the most grotesque figures; [illegible] pig but what was similarly whitened; [illegible] even mothers might be seen in ev[illegible] rection, capering with extravagant [illegible]tures, and yelling with delight at t[illegible] perior beauty of their whitewash[illegible] fants. [English paper.

A Case of Mystery--Probably of Diss[illegible]

A considerable excitement was ra[illegible] Rochester on the 7th inst. by the ann[illegible]ment that a dead body was found [illegible] of the upper rooms of the Fr[illegible] House. It appears that some of t[illegible] habitants of the building, being ove[illegible]ered by a dreadful stench coming [illegible] one of the rooms, made complaint t[illegible]tice Warner. He visited the bui[illegible] and not gaining admittance into the [illegible] which emitted the horrible odor, he [illegible] the door off its hinges, when the [illegible] nearly overpowered him. On [illegible] another look into the room, he disco[illegible] the arms and legs of a human being [illegible] on the table, and the dismembered [illegible] lying in a chest. The body and [illegible] were partially dissected, and so muc[illegible] figured, that it was impossible t[illegible] whether the person was black or w[illegible] whether male or female. The re[illegible] were placed in the chest, and se[illegible] Mount Hope for interment. A ma[illegible] seen carrying the box up into the bu[illegible] the night previous, and this is all th[illegible] yet been brought to light on the su[illegible] [N. Y. Sun.

Life.

There is precious little variety [illegible] incidents of this life. One gene[illegible] treads in the footsteps of another—[illegible]lowing the same beaten track—going [illegible] same dull round and falling at las[illegible] the same little pit. There is joy be[illegible] a child is born—there is trouble in re[illegible] it—there are cares in its passage [illegible] youth, through manhood, to old [illegible] there are attentions in the sick cham[illegible] The curtain falls—tears are sh[illegible] train goes forth to the grave—the [illegible] presses the coffin—the mourners re[illegible] the desolate home—dust returns to [illegible] So follow one after another, until g[illegible]tion after generation are laid in the [illegible]row house, food for worms and e[illegible] And this is an epitome of [illegible] what is in truth but an "empty show"

"If life a hundred years, or e'er so fe[illegible]
'Tis repetition all, and nothing new."

WILD CAT IN. The St. Aug[illegible] News of the 1st inst says:—"By the [illegible] rival yesterday of the Steamer De R[illegible] from Tampa Bay, we learn that [illegible] Cat has come in and brought his wa[illegible] with him, and has gone out again [illegible] Sam Jones, to try and induce hi[illegible] come in.

A letter received here from an o[illegible] of the army at Tampa Bay, expres[illegible] opinion that there will not be another [illegible]tired by the Indians in Florida [illegible] grant that it may prove so, but we [illegible] scarcely rely upon it as yet. The [illegible]ment of from two to three hundred [illegible]dians is confirmed.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY. A man na[illegible] Hovey, an Apothecary of Medford, [illegible] robbed on Thursday evening last w[illegible] about 10 o'clock, on the road betw[illegible] Medford and Malden, as we learn f[illegible] the Democrat of last evening. It [illegible] near the Dexter Place and Malden W[illegible] House, he met a man who passed him [illegible] immediately turned and inflicted a s[illegible] blow on his head which knocked [illegible] down. While he lay insensible from [illegible] blow, the villain robbed him of $28,[illegible] money and a silver watch. The ro[illegible] was a short robust man. We under[illegible] Mr Hovey is not severely injured.

A SINGULAR CASE. The Pitts[illegible] American states that a man in Lewi[illegible] was supposed to have died from over[illegible]ing and drinking, and from some [illegible]wardness in putting him in the c[illegible] which had been procured, he was s[illegible]ed to fall on the floor. The shock [illegible] the effect to knock life into him for [illegible] immediately rose to inquire what [illegible] were about. He has refused to pay the [illegible]neral expenses, and the coffin makers [illegible] others have brought suits against him [illegible] their bills.

WATCH STOLEN. Three jolly lit[illegible] considerably 'how come you so,' went [illegible] to a billiard room on Milk street a[illegible] nights since, and while there one of [illegible] trio had his gold watch stolen from [illegible] pocket. He has not yet been able [illegible] discover the thief.